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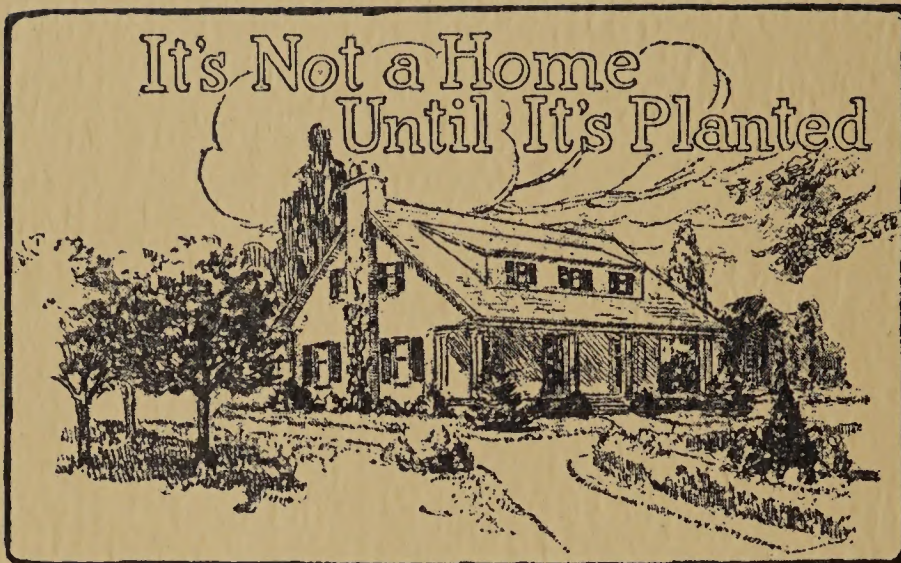
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PONTIAC NURSERIES



It's Not a Home
Until It's Planted



Members—American Association of Nurserymen
Members—Michigan Association of Nurserymen

INTRODUCTION

The love of beauty is our heritage.

It is not for today, or tomorrow; but for today, tomorrow, and for the ages, that we plant.

In bringing to you, this catalogue, it is our hope that it may serve as a permanent reference in all matters pertaining to landscaping, the beautifying of your grounds, the selection of your nursery stock, fruit trees, shrub or flower; that it may be your guide in the planning, planting, development and beautification of the exterior of your home; be it situated amid broad spreading acres or nestling on a city lot; that you will value it as a thing of beauty and that you will keep it handy and refer to it often.

Much of the joy to be derived from nature comes from the knowledge of the growing things which bring us beauty: the tree, the shrub, the flower and the vine.

Our experimental farms and producing grounds at Romeo, Michigan and Pontiac, Michigan have been carefully selected for their fertility, where, under the constant guidance and supervision of our expert growers, the best in nursery stock has been developed and produced. You will find our farms "a place of beauty, interest and education," and we shall welcome your visit. No distance was too great and no expenditures too large, if it brought to our grounds that which was new or better, in tree, shrub, or plant. Constantly and diligently we have sought for the best.

A drive from Detroit, on the broad paved highways leading to our farms, will pay you ample dividends in satisfaction. There you will find spreading, wide, rolling acres of beauty and nature in her most glorious ensemble.

Our business has been built on the solid foundation of thousands of satisfied customers who stand ready to recommend us to you.

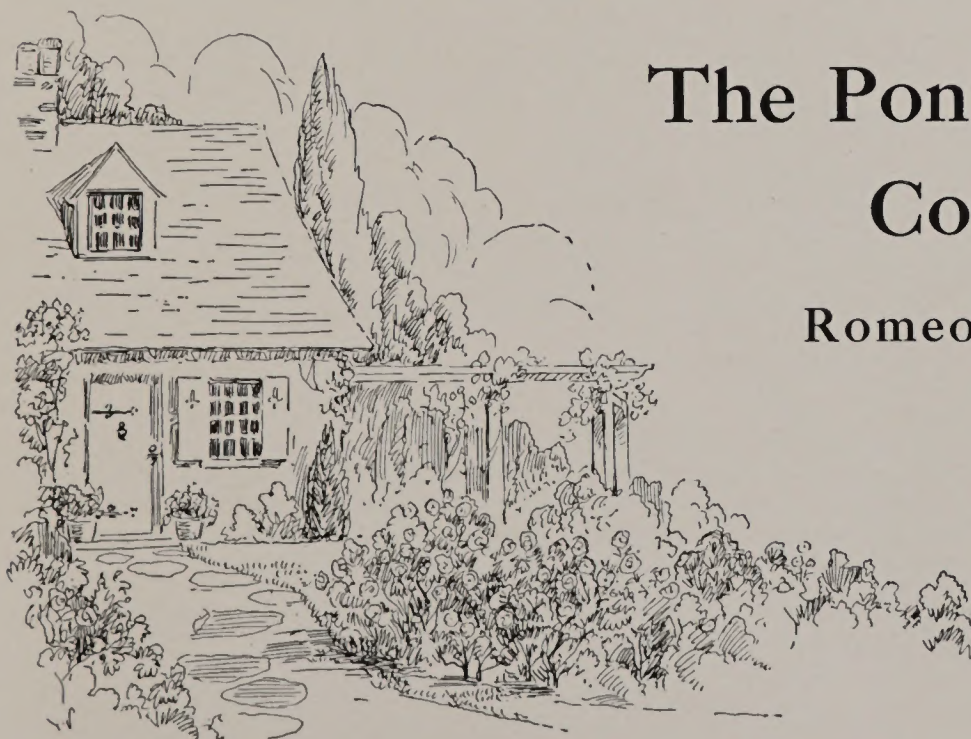
It is this knowledge and the product of this untiring effort for 50 years that we offer to you in the pages of this book.

We are desirous of serving YOU, now or in the future.

Sincerely,

The Pontiac Nursery Company

Romeo • Michigan



DETROIT OFFICE & SALES LOT
7327 McNICHOLS RD. W.
PHONE UNIVERSITY 1-1012



A Planting Table of the More Common Shrubs

Low Growing Shrubs	Time to Bloom	Color of Flower, Etc.	Shade or Sun	Landscape Value	Remarks
Spirea A. Waterer	June-July	Pink	Sun	Foundation planting, hedge or border	H Very good garden shrub.
Barberry, Red Leaf	May	Small, yellow	Sun		H Red berries all winter.
Barberry, Thunbergi	May	Small, yellow	Either		VH Red berries all winter.
Spirea Froebeli	June	Pale pink	Either		VH Very good all-purpose landscape shrubs.
Hydrangea Arborescens	June-July	Large, white	Either	Foundation planting or border	VH
Hydrangea P. G.	September	Pinkish white	Sun		H Adds summer color to border.
Rose, Grootendorst	All summer	Red (cluster)	Sun		SH Flowers before leaves.
Almond	Early May	Dbl. pink, white	Sun		SH Fine texture foliage.
Spirea Arguta	May	Small white	Sun	Hedge or border	VH White waxy berries for winter.
Snowberry	June-Aug.	Small pink	Shade		VH Grows in poorest soils.
Alpine Currant		Inconspicuous	Shade		VH Use where Privet is not hardy.
Cotoneaster	May	Inconspicuous white	Either		SH A popular hedge.
Privet, Amoor River North	July		Either	SH Blue berries for winter.	
Privet, Regel's	July		Either	H For naturalistic plantings.	
Rose Setigera	July		Sun	H Very colorful in bloom.	
Beauty Bush	May-June	Pink	Sun	Foundation, border	
Medium Height Growing Shrubs					
Philadelphus aureus	June	White	Sun	Border	H Yellow foliage.
Philadelphus, Lemoine	June	White	Either	Foundation, border	VH Slightly fragrant flowers.
Rose, Hansa	June-Aug.	Dbl. deep red	Sun	Foundation, hedge, Mass or border	VH Good landscape plants; disease resistant; cut back in spring.
Rosa Rugosa	June-July	Sgl. pink, white	Sun		VH
Spirea Billardi	July	Pink (spikes)	Sun	Border	VH
Spirea aurea	June	White	Sun	Border	VH Yellow foliage.
Euonymus alatus		Berries for winter	Either	Foundation, mass, specimen, border	VH Foliage turns red in fall.
Spirea Van Houttei	May-June	White sprays	Either		VH Graceful, arching shrub.
Weigela rosea	June-July	Pink	Either	Mass or border	SH Beautiful shrub.
Rosa Hugonis	June	Golden yellow	Sun	Border, mass,	H Colorful in bloom.
Ilex verticillata		Red berries for winter	Sun	foundation or specimen	VH Wet acid soils.
Prunus triloba	May	Dbl. pink	Sun	specimen	H Blossoms before leaves come.
Honeysuckle, Morrowi	June	Small yellow	Either	Foundation, mass,	VH Good foliage, plant.
Dogwoods	June	White	Either	background or border	VH Branches color toward spring.
Spirea opulifolia	June	White	Either	border	VH
Viburnum Carlesi	May-June	Pinkish white	Sun	Foundation, border	H Very fragrant flower.
High Growing Shrubs					
Viburnum, Other Varieties	June	White	Either	Background or border	VH Colored fruits for winter.
Forsythias	May	Yellow	Sun	Border	SH Flowers before leaves.
Lilacs, French	June	Various colors	Sun	Specimens, screen, foundation or background	VH
Lilac, Persian	June	Lavender	Sun		VH
Lilac, Villosa	July	Pale pink	Sun	background	VH
Lilac, Common	June	Lavender, white	Either	Screen or background	VH
Philadelphus, Virginal	June-Sept.	White (fragrant)	Sun	Screen, background	H
Philadelphus, Other Varieties	June	White (fragrant)	Sun	or foundation	VH
Elder, Golden	June	White	Sun	Screen, mass or background	VH Yellow foliage.
Honeysuckle, Tartarian	May	Red, pink, white	Either	background	VH Red berries in August.
Honeysuckle, Bella Albida	May	White	Either	background	VH Good all-purpose shrubs.
Buckthorn		Black berries for winter	Either	Screen, hedge	VH Grows in dry soils.
Russian Olive	June	Small, yellow	Sun	Screen, background	VH Silvery-white foliage.
Aralia spinosa	July	Greenish white	Either	Specimen in groups	H Tropical foliage effects.
Juneberry	June	White	Either	Screen, background	VH Large, blue berries in fall.
Sumac		Scarlet foliage in fall	Either	Background	VH Grows on poor soils.
Prunus, Newport	May	Pink	Sun	Specimen, background	H Purple foliage.
Tree of Heaven		Inconspicuous	Either	Specimen in groups	SH Tropical foliage effects.

VH—Very hardy, anywhere.
H—Hardy in Michigan.
SH—Semi-hardy in Michigan.

PLANTING DISTANCES

Low shrubs.....1½ to 2½ feet apart
Medium shrubs.....3 to 4 feet apart
High shrubs.....4 to 6 feet apart

The above shrub table, used in connection with a Landscape plan, will make it very easy for you to plan your own plant materials.

The plan on page 12 is an effective planting made up of high, medium and low growing shrubs. The taller shrubs for screening, backgrounds, hiding undesirable objects, or for emphasis upon the house. The medium sized shrubs help to give an irregular naturalistic appearance to the top line of the border planting. Used about the house they enhance its architecture and hide its defects. The low growers finish off the general appearance of the property by blending the foliage of the taller shrubs into the green grass of the lawn. Likewise, they finish off the foundation planting and the edges of the lawn.

The shrub table presented above will help you to select the most appropriate shrubs to carry out the above idea. It gives the time and color of bloom, whether they grow best in sun or shade, general use and other characteristics.



Flowering Shrubs

Charming effects are quickly obtainable with ornamental shrubs that become increasingly beautiful with the years. The grace of shrubbery augmenting the beauty of the home grounds is an invaluable asset. With a judicious selection of plantings, it is easily possible to attain a continuous succession of blossoms from early spring until late fall.

In the descriptions we have indicated the height of the shrub at maturity, the time of its blooming and the color of its flowers. For example: "3 to 4 ft." indicates that the height at maturity will be between 3 and 4 feet.



Berberis, Atropurpurea

AMORPHA—INDIGOBUSH

FRUTICOSA. A large, spreading bush, with compound leaves, containing 10 to 20 bright green leaflets. Slender spikes of deep violet-blue flowers in June, after the flowers of most shrubs have faded. 6 to 10 feet high.

ARALIA

SPINOSA, Hercules' Club. 10 to 15 ft. A tall shrub with prickly stems and tropical-looking, compound foliage. Immense panicles of creamy white flowers in August followed by dark purple berries. Excellent for backgrounds in landscape planting.

ARONIA—CHOKEBERRY

ARBUTIFOLIA, Red Chokeberry. A rather large shrub with small, white flowers in May, followed by bright red berries. Foliage turns red in fall. Very attractive.

MELANOCARPA, Black Chokeberry. Similar to Aronia Arbutifolia except it is a much slower grower and has black berries instead of red.

BENZOIN—SPICEBUSH

AESTIVALE. Bright yellow, fragrant flowers appear in early spring before the leaves. Covered with scarlet berries in early fall, when its leaves turn yellow. Bark is aromatic. Thrives best along the edge of water, as it needs moist—loamy soil. Reaches a height of 6 to 10 feet, making a handsome specimen plant.

BERBERIS—BARBERRY

BOX BARBERRY. A very graceful, free-flowering shrub from Chile. Bears orange-yellow flowers in May which are followed by globular blackish-purple fruits. Foliage, rich and glossy. Very dwarf, being usually only 6 to 8 inches in height; but is one of the hardiest of the ever-green species. Used for edgings in formal gardens.

ATROPURPUREA, Red Leaved Barberry. Similar to B. Thunbergi in all respects except that the foliage is of a fiery red color. Excellent for contrast in the shrubbery border. A new and perfectly hardy introduction. Plant in full sun for best results.

ACANTHOPANAX

PENTAPHYLLA. 5 to 10 feet high when full grown. Upright, prickly branches with luxuriant glossy foliage. One of the best shrubs for shady places, rocky banks and adverse city conditions.

AMELANCHIER—SHADBLOW

CANADENSIS. Commonly called Juneberry or Downy Shadblow. A large shrub, growing 10 to 15 feet high with attractive white flowers in early spring, followed by dark red fruit which attracts the birds.

STOLONIFERA. Low growing spreading form. Fruit purplish black, sweet and juicy.



Clethra, alnifolia



*Berberis
Mentorensis
Plant Patent
No. 99
See Page 4*



The Pontiac Nursery Company

BERBERIS—Continued

Remarkable New Barberry

BERBERIS MENTORENSIS, Mentor Barberry. (U. S. Plant Patent No. 99.) Remarkable is just the word for it. Every once in a while a new plant is created of such outstanding merit that it takes the country by storm. A very important trait of this Barberry is that it is not "choosy" about where it grows. No matter if you can't make other broad leaf evergreens such as Azaleas and Rhododendrons thrive in your soil, this new Barberry will. It is equally at home whether it is acid or alkaline soil. There are five outstanding points of superiority about this Barberry: First, it is evergreen practically the year around. Think what that means. Second, its sturdy, erect growth carries a thick dark green foliage right down to the ground. Is never bare-legged. Third, when used for a hedge, its thorny, strong growth forms a formidable barrier to man or beast. Fourth. Needs practically no pruning. Observe its erect growth which becomes dense when the plant is 3 or 4 years old. Fifth, Combined in a foundation planting with evergreens, it provides a beautiful and artistic contrast at very small expense and without elaborate preparation of soil. See color plate page 3.

THUNBERGI, Japanese. 2 to 3 ft. Of low, spreading growth, forming a dense bush. The twiggly branches are covered with brilliant scarlet berries. The foliage takes a splendid autumn coloring of gold and scarlet. This variety is immune from disease and does not carry rust to wheat. Very good for low hedge.

THUNBERGI PLURIFLORA ERECTA, Truehedge Columnberry. Columnberry is decidedly more dense than common Japanese and under natural untrimmed growth you cannot see into or through plants even when sizes as small as 9 to 12 inches are observed. The leaves are larger and thicker in appearance, deeper green, glossier and healthier, and they are distributed with density and evenness right to the ground. Fall coloring is richer and deeper than the shadings of common barberry. Berries are almost identical with Japanese but more prolific with striking scarlet fruits throughout the fall and early winter. (U. S. Plant Patent No. 110).

BUDDLEIA—BUTTERFLYBUSH

DAVIDI, Orange-eye Butterflybush. Introduced from Thibet. Leaves, long and whitish. Sweet-scented, reddish violet flowers are borne in very long clusters. A beautiful shrub.

FORTUNE. A splendid variety for the hardy border as well as in front of the shrub border. The numerous branches are all tipped with flower spikes measuring 12 to 18 inches long. Instead of being flat these racemes are round and full and the entire spike is in bloom from base of tip, all at one time. No other Buddleia equals it as a cut flower. It lasts well in water for several days. The color is true lilac, a shade which blends so well with all other colors. Altogether, Buddleia Fortune is a fine acquisition and one of the really worth while novelties for this year.

ILE DE FRANCE By far the outstanding Butterflybush of recent introduction. Flowers are larger and of intense purple, blooming from July to September.

CALYCANTHUS

FLORIDUS, Common Sweetshrub. A native species, with very fragrant, double purple flowers. The wood also is fragrant. Foliage, rich, dark green. Blooms in June and at intervals afterward. Height 5 feet. See picture on page 5.

CARAGANA

ARBORESCENS, Siberian Pea-Tree. A shrub or low tree, with pea-shaped yellow flowers. Hardy, and useful for massing. Height 12 feet.

CEPHALANTHUS

OCCIDENTALIS, Common Buttonbush. A tall-growing native shrub, with globe-shaped heads of white flowers in July. 5 feet.

CHIONANTHUS

VIRGINICA, White Fringetree. Leaves, dark green. White flowers appearing when leaves are almost grown, are produced in loose, drooping panicles. Exceedingly feathery and graceful.

CLETHRA

ALNIFOLIA, Summersweet. A very valuable shrub for border planting on account of abundance of sweet-scented white flowers. Adapted to wet and shady places. 4 to 5 feet. See picture on page 3.

COLUTEA

ARBORESCENS, Common Bladder-senna. A large shrub with fine, delicate foliage and yellow pea blossom shaped flowers appearing in June, followed by reddish pods. 8 feet.

CORYLUS—HAZELNUT

AMERICANA, American Hazelnut. The common American Hazel. A vigorous shrub with numerous upright branches. Leaves, heart-shaped, dark-green, more or less downy. Nuts, large, enclosed in ruffled husks, with sweet and edible kernels. Very prolific. Attains a height of 4 to 8 feet.

AVELLANA, Filbert. Grows to 12 ft. Upward spreading habit. Oval leaves 3 to 5 inches. Edible nuts.

CYDONIA—FLOWERING QUINCE

As single shrubs on the lawn they are very attractive, and for the edges of borders or groups of trees they are specially adapted.

JAPONICA, Japan Quince. 5 to 8 feet. Has bright scarlet-crimson flowers in great profusion in the early spring.

MAULEI, Lesser Flowering Quince. A low spiny shrub with orange-red flowers in April. Can be trained on a wall.




Buddleia, Ile de France



Cydonia Japonica

"Michigan's Greatest Nursery"

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CORNUS—DOGWOOD

Hardy and vigorous shrubs, thriving best in moist, fertile soils. In addition to the showy flowers and fruits, which characterize most of the species, they are very attractive in winter on account of the brilliant colors of the bark of the young shoots and twigs.

ALBA, Tatarian Dogwood. Flower, white. Fruit, blue. Branches, red and spreading.

ALBA ELEGANTISSIMA VAR., Variegated Leaved. 4 to 5 feet. This variety of the well known Red Dogwood has silver margined leaves, which render it a very showy shrub.

ALBA SIBERICA, Siberian Dogwood. Red-branched. 5 to 6 feet. A strong grower with erect and stout, bright red branches. Used for shrubbery and for winter effects.

ALBA SPAETHI, Spaeth Dogwood. One of the finest recently introduced shrubs. Variegated with deep yellow and most distinctive and valuable.

ALTERNIFOLIA, Pagoda Dogwood. Oval leaves are a bright golden green, turning to yellow and scarlet in autumn. Cream colored flowers expand in late spring. Fruit, bluish black.

AMOMUM, Silky Dogwood. A spreading shrub with reddish purple twigs. Leaves, dark green above, pale or whitened beneath. Flowers, creamy white, in flat-topped clusters open in early summer. Fruit, blue or bluish white. Reaches a height of 6 to 10 feet.

BAILEYI, Bailey Dogwood. A narrow form of Cornus Alba. Grows to a height of 10 feet.

MASCULA, Cornelian-Cherry. A native of Europe. A small tree producing clusters of bright yellow flowers in early spring before the leaves appear. 6 feet high at maturity.

PANICULATA, Gray Dogwood. Compact growing, 6 to 15 feet in height, and very useful for screening purposes. White flowers in profusion in June; white berries on red stems later. Bark and under side of the leaves gray, giving rise to the name.

SANGUINEA, Bloodtwig Dogwood. A valuable shrub for grouping or massing. Very ornamental in winter when the bark is blood red. Foliage variegated in summer. Height about 6 feet.

STOLONIFERA, Red-osier Dogwood. White flowers produced in early June. In winter the young shoots are a blood red color. Multiples freely. 6 feet.

STOLONIFERA FLAVIRAMEA, Goldentwig Dogwood. 8 ft. Bright yellow-twigged variety of Stolonifera.



Calycanthus

COTONEASTER

ACUTIFOLIA. 4 to 5 feet. A dense growing shrub with dark green, glossy, oval leaves. The best hedge plant for the Northwest. Perfectly hardy and resembles privet. It is the coming hedge plant where privet is not hardy.

DIVARICATA, Spreading Cotoneaster. Flowers bright red. Foliage dark crimson in autumn. Height 6 feet. Very striking red berries until early winter.

HORIZONTALIS, Rock Cotoneaster. Low shrub with almost horizontal branches. Leaves dark green, turning to dark crimson in fall. Pinkish white flowers in June. Bright red fruits in September-October. Attractive in rockeries.

DEUTZIA

The showy flowers and ease of culture make the Deutzia extremely popular for the shrub border. It will grow in almost any well drained soil but should not be planted north in exposed positions.

GRACILIS. A neat, dense little bush, rarely over 2 feet high, that blooms in May, wreathing its drooping branches with pure white flowers.

GRACILIS CARMINE. Same as Gracilis except that it has light pink flowers tinted carmine outside.

LEMOINEI. 2 to 3 feet. The branches are entirely covered with erect panicles of large, snow-white flowers, quite distinct from all other Deutzias, and one of the best varieties. Hardy.

SCABRA CANDIDISSIMA, Snowflake. A very valuable shrub, with strong, upright branches, producing pure white, double flowers in abundance. Very beautiful.

SCABRA CRENATA. One of the best of hardy shrubs bearing a profusion of single white flowers in early June on long, slender branches. Preferred by some to the double-flowering kinds. 6 feet.

SCABRA PRIDE OF ROCHESTER. 6 to 8 feet. Blooms in May, earlier than the other varieties. Very free blooming, flowers double, white, tinged with rose on the outside. In some localities should be given winter protection.



Deutzia candidissima

ELAEAGNUS

ANGUSTIFOLIA, Russian Olive. A very hardy and handsome species that in some sections forms a small tree, 12 to 15 feet high. The leaves are particularly handsome, willow-like, and a rich, silvery white. The flowers are small, golden yellow and very fragrant, followed by yellow fruits, which are covered with silvery scales. Blooms in June.

LONGIPES, Cherry Eleagnus. Grows 6 feet high, with small yellow flowers. Fruits are bright red and may be eaten raw or preserved.

EUONYMUS—STRAWBERRY OR SPINDLE TREE

ALATUS, Winged Euonymus. 6 to 8 feet. Of dwarf, compact habit; branches four-winged; leaves small; fruit red. A most beautiful shrub in the fall when foliage turns bright scarlet.

AMERICANUS, Brook Euonymus. Erect growing, with slender, green branches. Leaves, bright green. Its peculiar, rough, pink fruits are covered with a scarlet pod. Very attractive when fruiting.

ATROPURPUREUS, Burning Bush, Wahoo. 6 to 10 feet. Tall growing native shrub with leaves larger than the European, that turn scarlet in autumn. Its most attractive feature is the abundance of bright red berries that are carried well into the winter.

EUROPAEUS, European Burningbush. A tall, erect shrub with bright scarlet fruit. For border or evergreen planting.



Hydrangea Arborescens



The Pontiac Nursery Company



Hibiscus, Althea

HIPPOPHAE—BUCKTHORN

RHAMNOIDES, Common Sea-Buckthorn. Yellowish flowers borne in clusters in May. Foliage, grayish green above and silvery green beneath. Berries, bright orange. Its numerous spines make it a good hedge plant.

HYDRANGEA

Grand, free-flowering shrubs with large clusters of panicles of showy flowers. They are admirably adapted for border planting, either as specimen plants or masses. A moist, fertile soil is best adapted to their requirements.

ARBORESCENS, Hills of Snow. 3 to 4 feet. This hardy American shrub is the very finest addition to this class of plants found in many a year. The blooms are of the very largest size, of pure snow-white color, and the foliage is finely finished. Comes into bloom just after the passing of all the early spring shrubs, while its long season of bloom, from June through August, renders it doubly valuable. Hardy. Does well in shade. See picture on page 5.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA. 5 to 6 feet. This is one of the most valuable hardy shrubs. It is perfectly hardy in all parts of the country. The flowers are white, borne in immense panicles nearly a foot in length. It commences flowering in July and continues until November. The plant should be cut back every spring at least one-half of last season's growth. Plant in sunny location.

PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA, Tree Hydrangea. 6 to 8 feet. In tree form. Beautiful as a shrub, they are grandly beautiful as a tree, growing in loveliness as they acquire age and size.

HYPERICUM—ST. JOHNSWORT

DENSIFLORUM. A shrub of dwarf habit, valuable for its persistent and beautiful bloom. Very large, rich yellow flowers are borne from July to late fall. 1½ feet.

ILEX—HOLLY

VERTICILLATA, Common Winterberry. Will grow in swampy ground. In fall and winter the brilliant scarlet berries are valuable, attracting birds and being fine for interior decorations. 6 feet high.

KERRIA

JAPONICA. A slender, green-branched shrub, with globe-shaped yellow flowers from July to October. Very ornamental. 5 to 6 feet high.

JAPONICA FLORA PLENA. Similar to Japonica, but with double yellow flowers. A fine variety, blooming at intervals from July on. Height 6 to 7 feet.

KOLKWITZIA—BEAUTY BUSH

AMABILIS. The gracefulness, free-blooming qualities and hardiness of this Chinese plant makes it worthy of an important place in American gardens. Central branches stand upright to a height of six to eight feet and its outer growth arches out and down to the ground, bearing leafy stems laden with clusters of deep pink flowers with yellowish brown throats.

EXOCHORDA—PEARL BUSH

GRANDIFLORA, Common Pearl Bush. A fine shrub which produces large, white flowers in May. Very attractive in its season. 8 feet.

FORSYTHIA—GOLDEN BELL

The Forsythias are among the very earliest shrubs to bloom, and before the snow is completely gone they give signs of awakening life. They are strong, vigorous shrubs with many branches, which become clothed with beautiful, bright golden yellow flowers before the leaves appear. (See picture on this page.)

INTERMEDIA. Flowers bright golden yellow; foliage glossy green; resembles the Viridissima, but hardier; a valuable variety. 8 to 10 feet.

INTERMEDIA SPECTABILIS, Showy Border Forsythia. A selected form of above with especially dense flowering habit and a darker yellow than other varieties. Very vigorous.

SUSPENS. Long, slender, curving branches. May well be called Weeping Forsythia. Fine for covering rocks and slopes.

SUSPENS FORTUNEI, Fortune's. A handsome form, with slightly drooping branches. Flowers golden yellow, often with twisted petals. A grand shrub, often 5 to 7 feet tall.

SUSPENS SIEBOLDI, Siebold Forsythia. Low growing form with long trailing branches.

VRIDISSIMA, Greenstem Forsythia. Leaves and bark, deep green. Flowers, deep yellow. An early bloomer. A fine hardy variety. Height 8 feet.

HAMAMELIS—WITCH-HAZEL

VIRGINIANA, Japanese Witch-Hazel. A hardy, winter-blooming, highly ornamental shrub, similar to our common Witch-Hazel, forming striking objects in the winter landscape with their bright yellow flowers. Not even injured by zero weather. Height 8 feet.

HIBISCUS—ALTHEA OR ROSE OF SHARON

This has become one of the most popular shrubs, coming in flower, as it does, in July and August, when few are in bloom. The entire plants are covered with beautiful, double flowers, which, at a distance look like Roses. They make a very pretty flowering hedge. Double and single flowers in various colors and a few named varieties.

ARDENS. Double purple.

BANNER. Double blush.

JEANNE d'ARC. Double white.

LADY STANLEY. Double white shaded rose.

RUBRA PLENA. Double red.

SPECIOSA PLENA. Double pink.

SYRIACUS, Tree Form. Beautiful, showy ornamental shrubs trained into tree form. Suitable as a specimen or in formal gardens, blooming profusely in August. Red, pink, white.



Forsythia



Kolkwitzia, Beauty Bush

"Michigan's Greatest Nursery"



LIGUSTRUM—PRIVET

It is as a hedge plant that Privet is preeminent. It is more largely used than all other hedging plants together. Privet hedge can be kept at any height, low or tall, and a regular shearing will preserve a perfectly even surface.

A single row of plants will make a good hedge; a fuller and more compact one can be made by planting two rows zig-zag with the plants at apexes of say 9-inch triangles. When set out the plants should be cut back to a few inches. The next spring they can be cut back to 6 or 8 inches. This repeated will form a dense and widely branching growth. In severe winters the tops kill back in this latitude but soon recover.

AMURENSE, Amur Privet. Glossy green foliage holds its color almost the entire year. Very hardy. Valuable for hedges or borders as it stands shearing to any extent. 10 feet.

IBOLIUM PRIVET. Upright, hardy form. Used instead of the tender, less reliable California Privet.

IBOTA, Ibota Privet. Upright, with white flowers and blue-black berries. Autumn foliage is dark red. Unexcelled for hedges and general decorative purposes. The most popular Ligustrum.

IBOTA REGELIANUM, Regel Privet. A low spreading shrub with white flowers and black berries. Suitable for borders or hedges.

OVALIFOLIUM, California Privet. The well known variety. Deep, glossy green. Vigorous and fairly hardy. Suitable for hedges and borders. Height 6 to 10 feet.

VULGARE, European Privet. Foliage, narrow. Showy white flowers appear in June followed by fruit. Height 6 to 8 feet.

LONICERA—HONEYSUCKLE

The following species and varieties are of erect shrubby habit. Valuable for their handsome flowers and showy fruit. The climbing sorts will be found under the head of Climbing Vines.

BELLA ALBIDA, Bella Honeysuckle. A handsome hybrid of strong growth. White flowers are borne in great clusters, followed by attractive ropes of red berries which remain all summer. An excellent shrub for mass planting. 6 to 8 feet.

FRAGRANTISSIMA, Winter Honeysuckle. A spreading shrub with deep green foliage and fragrant, small flowers which appear before the leaves. Erect in growth. Height 6 feet.

KOROLKOWI. Distinct from other honeysuckles in that it has porcelain blue foliage and very striking in appearance.

MAACKI, Amur Honeysuckle. Of upright growth, with white blooms fading to yellow. Red fruit.

MORROWI. 4 to 6 feet. A bush of spreading habit. The yellowish white flowers are followed by red fruit, which remains on the plant a long time and is very ornamental.

RUPRECHTIANA, Manchurian Honeysuckle. A tall, twiggy bush bearing white flowers and orange-red fruit.

TATARICA, Tatarian Honeysuckle. Spreading habit. Pink flowers. Grows to height of 10 feet.

TATARICA ALBA, White Tatarian. 8 to 12 feet. Same as the Red Tatarian, except in its beautiful white flowers, for reason of which it is fine for planting with other varieties for contrast.

TATARICA ROSEA, Pink Tatarian. 8 to 12 feet. A well known old-fashioned sort which blooms in May. It has slender and upright branches, with small bright pink flowers followed by red berries.

TATARICA RUBRA, Red Tatarian Honeysuckle. Bears beautiful, bright red flowers in early spring.

XYLOSTEUM, European Fly Honeysuckle. This tall hardy shrub is a native of Europe. Its leaves are dull green and almost round. In late spring its hairy, yellowish-white flowers appear, which are followed by dark red berries.



Lonicera, Pink Tatarian



Ligustrum Amurensis



Hybrid Lilacs

LILAC—SYRINGA

Hardy free-flowering shrubs with showy, fragrant flowers in spring and early summer. They are among the most popular and beautiful of flowering plants, and thrive in almost any fertile soil with moderate moisture. A careful selection will offer a greatly extended season of blooming. 8 to 10 feet.

CHINENSIS ROTHOMAGENSIS, Chinese Lilac. Extra-large panicles of abundant red flowers.

JAPONICA, Japanese Tree Lilac. A tree-like form, with glossy, leathery leaves. The yellowish white flowers come after other Lilacs are through blooming. Quite hardy.

JOSIKAEA, Hungarian Lilac. Foliage, shining, dark green. Single, violet flowers. Valuable for its late blooms.

PERSICA, Persian Lilac. 5 to 6 feet. May and June. A distinct species of rather smaller growth than Vulgaris. The branches are slender and straight with smaller and narrower leaves. The bright purple flowers are borne in loose panicles. A very graceful form.

PERSICA ALBA, Common White Lilac. The well known white-flowering form of the above.

VILLOSA. A species from Japan. Large branching panicles, flowers light purple in bud, white when open; fragrant. Especially valuable, as its flowers appear two weeks after those of other Lilacs.

VULGARIS, Common Purple Lilac. This is the oldest and best known type of the Lilac. From it have sprung most of the hybrids and seedling varieties which have made the Lilacs as a class, one of our most popular modern shrubs.

VULGARIS ALBA. White flowered form of above.



The Pontiac Nursery Company

NAMED FRENCH LILACS

The named sorts are much superior to the old type of Common Purple and White, and they bloom when plants are much younger. 6 to 8 feet.

ALPHONSE LAVALLEE. Flowers a bluish-lilac.

BELLE DE NANCY. Double flowers of pinkish lavender. A good bloomer.

CHAS. JOLY. Double flowering. Has dark wine-colored blossoms with silvery reverse. One of the very best.

CHAS. X. Of exceptionally strong, rapid growth, with large, shining leaves and rather loose trusses of reddish purple flowers. Single.

EDOUARD ANDRE. An early-flowering sort, with large spikes of clear rose flowers of irregular form. Buds darker.

FRAU BERTHA DAMMANN. This produces the largest cluster of white Lilacs of the common species known in cultivation. Flowers of the purest white.

GIRALDI, Purple Early Lilac. Exactly what its common name indicates. A great novelty, very dark and striking.

JEANNE D'ARC. A double, white variety, always very showy. Excellent for cut-flowers.

LUDWIG SPAETH. Dark purplish red flowers, large, and in long panicles. A distinct, superb sort that will give great satisfaction. Single flowering.

MARC MICHELI. Clear lilac-blue, while the reverse of the petals are white. Very large spikes of enormous double flowers.

MARIE LEGRAYE. Large panicles of white flowers; the finest white. Single.

MME. ABEL CHATENAY. A very desirable variety, with milk-white, double flowers; panicles of medium size; very compact; fine for cut flowers.

MME. CASIMIR-PERIER. White flowers in large, graceful panicles. A profuse bloomer. One of the very best sorts. Double flowering.

MME. LEMOINE. A choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double, white flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

MICHEL BUCHNER. Clear pale lilac; double.

MISS ELLEN WILLMOTT. A new double white of much merit.

PERSISTENT GREVY. Large, beautiful blue flower panicles. Individual flowers very double and large.

PRINCESS ALEXANDRA. Large panicles. One of the finest whites

PHILADELPHUS—SYRINGA

Also known as Mock Orange. Of vigorous habit, very hardy, with large, handsome foliage and beautiful white flowers produced in great profusion in June. They merit a place in every collection of shrubbery.

ALBATRE. Bushy plant of medium height. Dense panicles of white, double flowers.

CORONARIUS, Sweet Syringa. 8 to 12 feet. June. The old and well known Mock Orange. A graceful, upright bush with long branches covered with dark green foliage. In June completely covered with showy pure white flowers of the most delightful fragrance. Probably the most fragrant of the class.

CORONARIUS AUREUS, Golden Syringa. 3 to 5 feet. A compact shrub with bright yellow foliage which retains its color well throughout the season. Very effective in grouping as a contrast to the darker foliage of others.

FAVORITE. Hybrid form of Lemoinei, large flowering, sweet scented.

GIRANDOLA. Strikingly handsome variety, profuse in flower, 7 to 8 feet high.

GORDONIANUS, Gordon Mockorange. Fragrant, white flowers. A vigorous grower and profuse though late bloomer. Height 8 to 10 feet.

GRANDIFLORUS, Large Flowered Syringa. 8 to 12 feet. Very showy, large flowers, usually borne in threes. Scentless. It is of rapid growth with reddish bark.

LEMOINEI. A small shrub rarely attaining a height of more than four feet. Branches slender and bearing in June a profusion of flowers closely resembling the orange blossoms in size, form and fragrance, which is very desirable.

NIVALIS, Snowbank Mockorange. Large snow-white flowers.

OPHELIA. Compact, very fragrant mostly double flowers.

VIRGINALIS. A magnificent new variety. The bush grows moderately tall, with good foliage and compact habit. The flowers are the largest, handsomest, and most sweetly fragrant of any known variety, with longest blooming season. Grows 5 to 6 feet. One of the best of the Philadelphus.

PHYSOCARPUS—NINEBARK

OPULIFOLIUS, Common Ninebark. 14 ft. Huge, rapid growing, narrow when young, widening with age. Small white flowers in June.

OPULIFOLIUS AUREUS, Goldleaf Ninebark. A beautiful variety with golden-yellow foliage and double white flowers in June.

PRUNUS—FLOWERING PLUM

GLANDULOSA, Double Pink-flowering Almond. A vigorous, beautiful tree. Covered in May with rose-colored blossoms like small roses. Hardy.

GLANDULOSA ALBIPLANA, Double White-flowering Almond. Same as above except blossoms are pure white. Extreme height 5 feet.

TRILOBA, Double Flowering Plum. 5 to 8 feet. A large shrub or small tree; the branches are covered early in the season, before leaves appear, with small, double, pink flowers. Very desirable.



Lilac, Marie Le Graye



Philadelphus Virginalis



Prunus Glandulosa

"Michigan's Greatest Nursery"



RHAMNUS—BUCKTHORN

CATHARTICA, Common Buckthorn. 4 to 6 feet. June-July. One of the best plants for ornamental hedges. The dark green leaves are attractive throughout the season. Flowers small and inconspicuous. Branches are thorny. It stands shearing well and is easily trimmed to any desired height and form.

FRANGULA, Glossy Buckthorn. A shrub similar to the Common Buckthorn, but grows somewhat slower.

RHODOTYPOS—JETBEAD

Bears an abundance of white flowers in May; foliage attractive; bush slender grower; hardy. 3 to 6 feet.

KERRIOIDES, Jetbead. Single white flowers and shiny black berries through winter. Grow to medium height, suitable for borders.

RHUS—SUMAC

CANADENSIS, Fragrant Sumac. A spreading shrub bearing small yellow flowers in clusters or short spikes which appear before the leaves. Thick, fragrant foliage that turns to dark crimson in autumn. Height 3 to 4 feet.

COPALLINA, Shining Sumac. Beautiful foliage of lustrous green changing in autumn to rich crimson. Produces heads of greenish-yellow flowers in August. Very ornamental planted in large masses. Height 4 to 5 feet.

COTINUS, Smoketree, Purple Fringe. A fast growing shrub producing heavy masses of filmy, smoke-like panicles of flowers in midsummer. Not hardy in northern Wisconsin. 10 to 12 feet.

GLABRA, Smooth Sumac. 8 feet. Large-growing shrub, with smooth bark.

TYPHINA, Staghorn Sumac. 8 to 12 feet. A dense, velvety, hairy species. In fall it has brilliant foliage and scarlet heads of fruit. Thrives in poor, rocky soil.

TYPHINA LACINIATA, Cut Leaf Sumac. 6 to 8 feet. An ornamental variety similar to glabra, but has its leaves deeply cut, giving it a fern-like appearance.

RIBES—CURRANT

ALPINUM, European Mountain Currant. 3 feet. Of dwarf, compact habit, growing very symmetrical, with fragrant yellow flowers. Excellent for hedges. Hardy. Does well in shady places.

AUREUM, Slender Golden Currant. Beautiful yellow, very fragrant flowers. Smooth, shining foliage. Black fruit with a bluish bloom.

SANGUINEUM, Winter Currant. A native variety with deep red flowers. Blooms early in the spring. Height 6 feet.

ROBINIA—LOCUST

ISPIDA, Rose-Acacia. A native species of spreading, irregular habit, bearing long clusters of pen-shaped, rose-colored flowers in June, and at intervals throughout the season. Foliage, light green. Height 4 to 6 feet.

RUBUS

ODORATUS, Flowering Raspberry. Bears rosy purple flowers in clusters, resembling a single Rose. Excellent for massing and for steep banks, taking root and spreading rapidly.

SAMBUCUS—ELDER

CANADENSIS, Common Elder. 8 to 12 feet. A large, spreading bush with handsome foliage. The white flowers in June and July are borne in flat cymes. They are followed by black fruits in August and September.

CANADENSIS ACUTILOBA, Cutleaf Elder. A cutleaf variety of above. Grows to a height of 12 feet.

CANADENSIS AUREA, Golden Elder. 8 to 15 feet. Bright golden yellow leaves, the color being distinct and permanent all summer. Of vigorous, spreading habit. One of the best golden foliaged shrubs.

NIGRA LACINIATA, Cut Leaved Elder. 5 to 9 feet. A valuable variety with elegantly divided leaves of drooping habit and one of the handsomest shrubs in cultivation.

RACEMOSA, European Red Elder. Panicles of white flowers in spring are followed by bright red berries. Occasionally attains a height of 12 feet.

SPIREA

The Spireas are all elegant, low shrubs, of the easiest culture, and their blooming extends over a period of three months.

ARGUTA. Of dwarf habit, spreading head, bearing clear white flowers in May. The best of the very early flowering white varieties. Height 6 feet.

BILLIARDI, Billiard's Spirea. 4 feet. July-August. A strong grower with dull green foliage and dense panicles of bright pink flowers. Also blooms occasionally during the fall.

BUMALDA, Anthony Waterer. This variety has largely superseded its parent. It produces flowers of a bright crimson and blooms so freely that it may be kept in flower throughout the summer till late fall by trimming out dead bloom. 2 to 3 feet.

CALLOSA ALBA, Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea. 2 feet. Blooms all summer. A pure white form.

DOUGLASI, Douglas Spirea. A beautiful variety with spikes of deep rose-colored flowers in July and August. Height 6 to 8 feet.

FROEBELI. Has a flat pink blossom, very similar to Anthony Waterer. It resembles this variety in every respect except that it is a little stronger grower. Perfectly hardy and deserves extensive planting. 3 feet.

JAPONICA OVALIFOLIA, White Japanese Spirea. White flowers in June and July. 3 feet.

OPULIFOLIA. Upright growth, 8 to 10 ft. White flower heads in June turning red as they age making a striking variety of colors thru the season.

OPULIFOLIA VAR. AUREA, Golden Spirea or Golden Leaved Ninebark. 5 to 8 feet. Foliage is of a bright golden color and finely shaded. This is one of the finest golden leaved shrubs and a very desirable variety for the contrast it offers.

PRUNIFOLIA, Bridalwreath. Foliage of dark, shining green, changes in the fall to glorious autumn tints. Double, pure white flowers are borne the entire length of the twigs. Height 6 feet.

SORBIFOLIA. Long, showy panicles of white flowers. A fine Spirea. 6 to 7 feet.

SUPERBA, Striped Spirea. Striped bark. Pale pink flowers in June and July. 4 feet.



Rhus Typhina Laciniata



Sambucus Canadensis



Spirea Billardi



The Pontiac Nursery Company

SPIREA—Continued

TRICHOCARPA, Korean Spirea. This splendid new shrub is enthusiastically acclaimed the finest Spirea yet discovered. It is strong growing, attaining a height when matured of 4 to 6 feet tall, forming a large, globe-shaped bush, which is covered with large rounded clusters of snowy white flowers marked with darker eyes. Blooms about two weeks later than the popular Spirea Van Houttei. It is perfectly hardy as far north as Montreal. It retains its beautiful glossy green foliage late into the autumn.



Spirea Van Houttei

THUNBERGI, Thunberg's Spirea. 3 to 4 feet. May. One of the finest spring blooming small shrubs. The flowers are pure white and are borne along the entire length of the branches.

VAN HOUTTEI, Bridal Wreath. A beautiful shrub, growing 4 to 6 feet. May. Blossoms in clusters about 1½ to 2 inches in diameter; flowers white and borne in great profusion, frequently covering the plant when in bloom. One of the finest shrubs we have for cemetery use, also makes a beautiful ornamental hedge. Hardy as far north as Northern Minnesota.

STEPHANANDRA

FLEXUOSA, Cutleaf Stephanandra. A compact shrub with graceful branches and handsome small foliage as delicate as a fern that turns a bronze red in late summer and autumn. Flowers of pure white, borne in paniced racemes in June. Height 3 to 4 feet.

SYMPHORICARPOS—SNOWBERRY

Handsome, hardy shrubs, unexcelled for massing and grouping, either under trees or in the foreground of larger shrubs.

CHIENAUULTI. 5 ft. Regular, fine-textured foliage. Pink fruits summer and autumn. Fine as hedge plant.

RACEMOSUS, Snowberry. 3 to 4 feet. Inconspicuous rose colored flowers in June and July, followed by large clustered, milk-white fruits which remain far into the winter. Does well in shady places.

VULGARIS, Indian Currant. 3 to 4 feet. Similar to the Snowberry except that its fruits are red, and that the smaller red berries cluster in thick ropes about the weighted down stems. Does well in shady places.



Tamarix Hispida

TAMARIX

AFRICANA. Strong, slender-growing shrub, with feathery foliage and small delicate pink flowers, borne profusely on graceful drooping branches having red bark.

GALLICA, French Tamarix. Foliage exceedingly fine and feathery. Branches long and slender. Numerous pink flowers.

HISPIDA. Delicate pink flowers all summer.

VIBURNUM—SNOWBALL

This is a showy group of shrubs that usually grow from 5 to 10 feet high, bloom lavishly in spring, bear pretty fruits and color to red or purple in fall.

ACERIFOLIUM, Mapleleaf Viburnum. A medium-sized native shrub, with smooth, slender branches and ovate, pubescent leaves, three-lobed and coarsely toothed. White flowers are conspicuous and handsome. 3 feet.

AMERICANUM, American High Bush Cranberry. Handsome native shrub, 8 to 12 feet tall, of open and spreading habit. The fruit, which begins to color in July, remains on the branches and keeps its bright scarlet color until spring.

CARLESII. One of the finest new shrubs. Blossoms which come in May are pink and white, similar to the Snowball, and having a fragrance like that of the trailing arbutus. Not hardy in northern Wisconsin. 4 to 5 feet.

CASSINOIDES, Withe-Rod. Of medium size, with erect, grayish branches, thick, ovate, shining green leaves, and large cymes of small white flowers. Grows mostly in low grounds, but succeeds perfectly in high locations. 5 feet.

DENTATUM, Arrowwood. 6 to 10 feet. A bushy, upright-growing shrub of large size, growing to perfection in all sections of the North. The leaves are heart-shaped, bright green in summer, changing later to rich purple and red. The creamy white, handsome flowers, borne in late spring, in large, flat clusters, are followed by blue-black berries.

DILATATUM, Linden Viburnum. From Japan. Low-spreading habit and fine foliage, bearing pure white flowers in May and June. Bright scarlet berries in autumn. Height 5 to 6 feet.

LANTANA, Wayfaring Tree. 8 to 10 feet. A tall shrub with white flowers in large clusters in May, succeeded by bright red berries changing to black later.

LENTAGO, Nannyberry. A large-growing shrub; leaves bronze when young, glossy green in midsummer, and brilliant orange and red in autumn. Flowers creamy white, with dark blue berries in autumn on red stems. 10 to 12 feet.



Viburnum Americanum



VIBURNUM—Continued

MOLLE, 6 to 8 feet. Flowers in May. Bluish black fruit in August. Hardy. Foliage and growth similar to *Lentago* except that it does not get quite as large.

NUDUM, *Smooth Withe-rod*. Upright grower, with thick leaves and yellowish white flowers, changing to pink. Dark blue fruit.

OPULUS, *High Bush Cranberry*. The well known variety in old gardens. Grows 8 to 10 feet high, bearing its balls of flowers in great profusion in May, followed by scarlet fruits.

OPULUS STERILE, *Common Snowball*. 6 to 10 feet. A grand hardy shrub. The flowers appear in numerous compact balls in spring. Well known and justly popular.

PRUNIFOLIUM, *Blackhaw*. Dark, shining foliage. Snow white flowers, in May and June, followed by dark fruit.

PUBESCENS, 3 to 6 feet. Bushy, with slender, upright branches. White flowers in May, fruit black. June to July. Hardy and very good for border plantings.

SIEBOLDI, *Siebold Viburnum*. The leaves on this variety stay green later than most other shrubs. White flowers, in May, are followed by clusters of pink and bluish-black berries. Height 6 to 8 feet.

TOMENTOSUM PLICATUM, *Japanese Snowball*. Foliage, a handsome olive-green. Flowers, larger and more white than the *Common Snowball*, are borne in dense heads. Very ornamental. Height 8 feet.

TOMENTOSUM, *Doublefile Viburnum*. A symmetrical, handsome bush, with brown branches and beautifully ribbed foliage, green above and bronzy purple beneath. Pure white flowers on large, flat cymes, are succeeded in late summer by scarlet berries, turning to black. 6 feet.

WEIGELA—DIERVILLA

AMABILIS. Very free-blooming, and hardy. Of good habit and rapid growth, soon forming a fine specimen. Large, deep rose-colored flowers.

CANDIDA, *Snow*. A strong grower, but with a refined appearance. Flowers, pure white.

EVA RATHKE, 3 to 4 feet. A charming Weigela; flowers brilliant crimson; a beautiful, distinct, clear shade, producing two and sometimes three crops of blossoms in a season.

FLORIBUNDA, *Crimson Weigela*. A fine variety and a profuse bloomer. Flowers, dark red. Height 5 to 6 feet.

ROSEA, *Rose Colored*. 5 to 6 feet. A hardy and beautiful shrub, bearing in June a profusion of rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China, and justly considered one of the finest shrubs we have.

STELTZNER. An excellent hybrid of Weigela, producing an abundance of dark red flowers.

VAN HOUTTE. Rich carmine flowers, produced profusely.

VARIEGATA. An attractive, dwarf-growing shrub, with handsomely variegated leaves and flowers of a very pale pink, almost white. 2 to 3 feet.



Weigela, Eva Rathke



Viburnum Tomentosum Plicatum, Japan Snowball



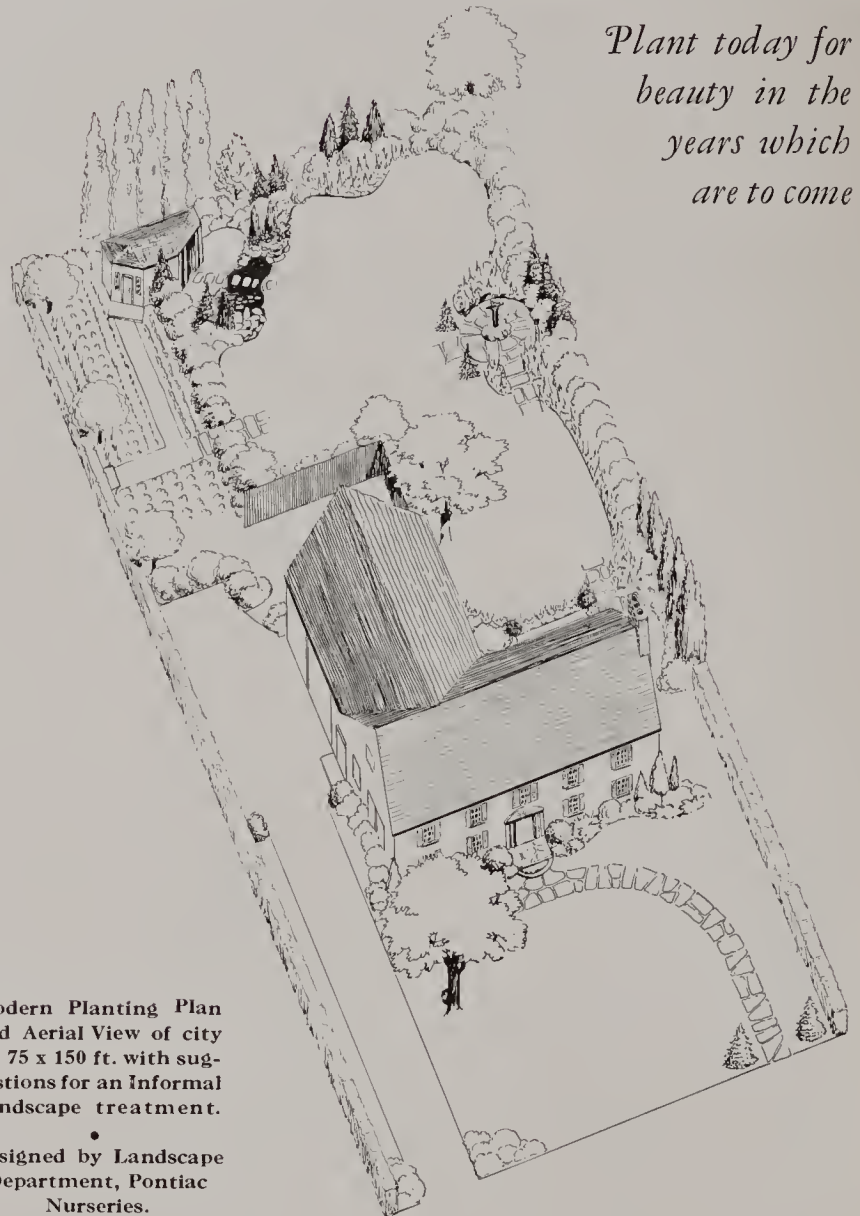
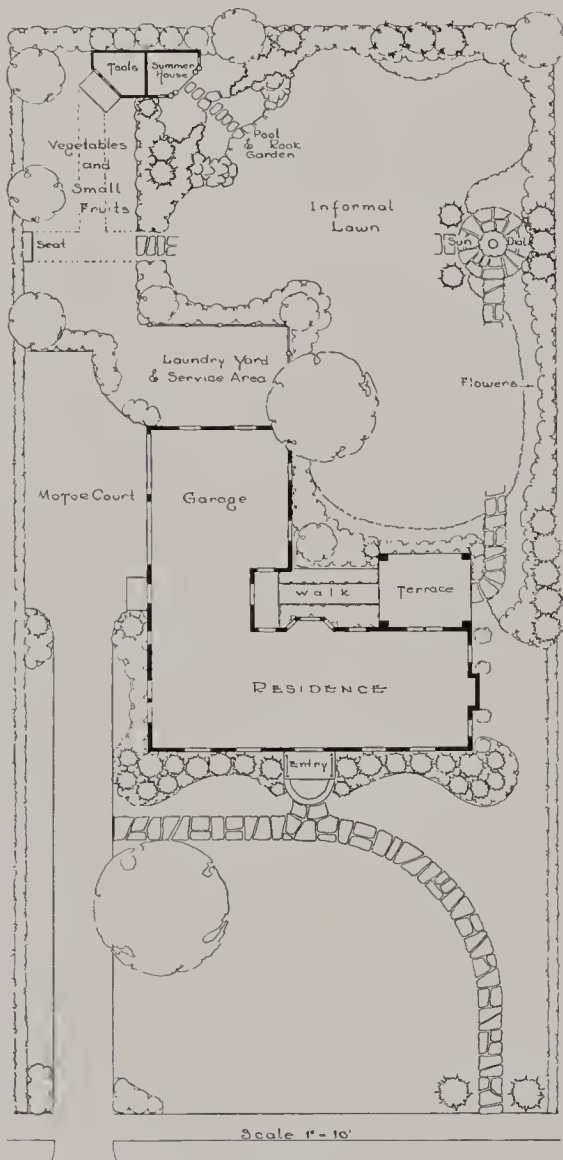
Weigela, Rosea



Pontiac's Landscape Department

The home of today is not entirely within its walls. On the contrary, it includes the grounds surrounding the house, and more and more are home owners and purchasers of homes, giving thought to the beauty of the grounds the garden and the lawn.

In the home of today, the encircling grounds take rank with the interior in points of interest and value, and no investment in the development of the home yields such dividends. The building itself deteriorates from the moment of its completion, whereas the trees, the flowers and the shrubs, grow, develop and increase in value and beauty as the years pass.



Modern Planting Plan
and Aerial View of city
lot 75 x 150 ft. with sug-
gestions for an informal
Landscape treatment.

Designed by Landscape
Department, Pontiac
Nurseries.

Nothing adds to the value of your home as much as the grounds which surround it, but only when they are properly and correctly planted. . . . It is not a home, simply a house, until it is landscaped.

It has been said that an amateur can plant a tree. Of this there is no denial but landscaping, properly done, is surely a work of art, calling for the most expert knowledge. The advice of capable men is money well spent, which the future will prove a wise investment.

Our landscape and planning department can be as useful to you as your architect or interior decorator and our assistance and advice to you is free for the asking. Our knowledge will prove of great value in planning, artistically, this all important portion of your home. A letter or phone call will bring us to your aid.

"Michigan's Greatest Nursery"



MUNICIPAL

This department, whose duty it is to plan community development, consists of a trained corps of men, whose education and endeavors are constantly devoted to the preparation of topographical plans for the development of parks and boulevards, cemeteries, drives, school or college campus, municipal grounds and all phases of urban and suburban development.

This department has, for many years, received much thought and attention and in this field we have set an enviable record.

OUR GUARANTEE

We do not hesitate to guarantee all of our stock to reach our customers in a first class condition and it shall be strictly No. 1 stock in the size and grade specified.

Providing stock is properly planted and properly cared for by the customer, we will replace at one-half the original price all stock that fails to grow the first season.

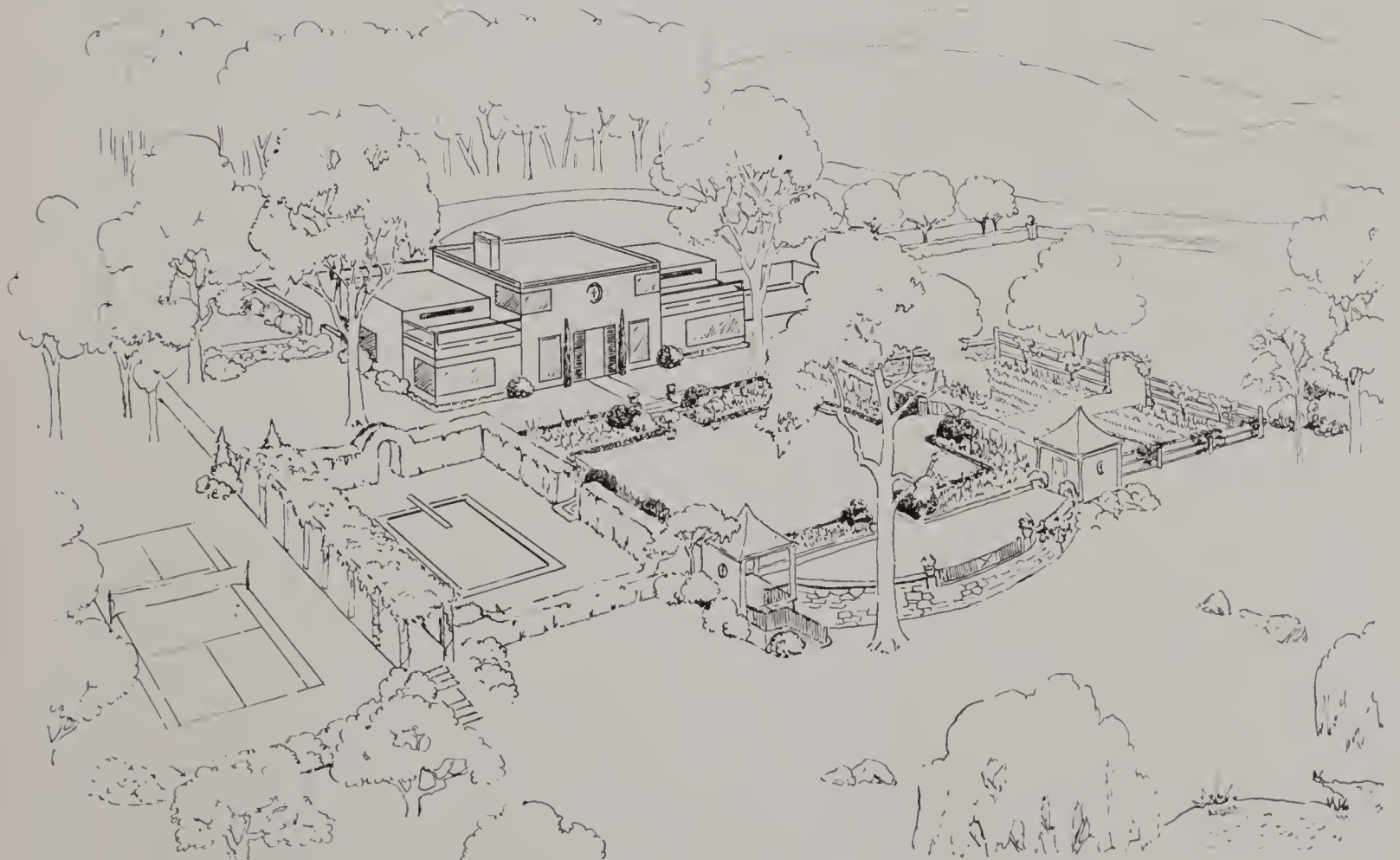
CERTIFICATE OF INSPECTION

A certificate of inspection issued by the Department of Agriculture of the State of Michigan accompanies every shipment of nursery stock. This certifies that our stock is free from all injurious insects and diseases and will reach you with a clean bill of health.

DELIVERY

Being located within thirty miles of Detroit and having paved roads running in all directions, we will prepare to deliver our materials, whenever distance permits, by our rapid motor truck service. Motor truck delivery insures fresh dug stock reaching you promptly and this point alone will have a great bearing on the success of your plant material.

Where distance demands packing and shipping, the utmost care is used to assure your order being packed to reach you in the best condition possible. We are in a position to ship by fast freight, express, parcel post or through motor truck service.



Aerial view of Country Estate showing Formal Landscape treatment for the modernistic home.
Designed by Landscape Department, Pontiac Nurseries



Pontiac's Famous Evergreens

Pontiac's Evergreens, as the name indicates, are truly famous throughout the country for their exquisite beauty, hardiness and adaptability. New uses for them are being discovered every year. They lend their attractiveness and value to the small home as effectively as they beautify the large estate.

Specializing over a period of many years in the growing of specimen evergreens, we offer a large and most complete selection. Pontiac's Famous Evergreens are adapted to practically every home beautification need. An unusually wide choice is offered in form, color and texture of the foliage. Our assistance in arranging your planting plans is freely available.

Each variety is described from the standpoint of its habits. As to height, we have adopted the following broad classification, which will give a fair idea of the comparative size of species listed:

Sm. Trees commonly less than 10 feet at maturity.

Med. Trees usually from 10 to 50 feet at maturity.

Lg. Trees usually growing to a height of 50 feet or more at maturity.



Pinus mughus

ABIES—FIR

BALSAMEA, Balsam Fir. Lg. The fragrant Christmas Tree of the North woods. A good symmetrical tree, that will grow on wet ground, or on the better soils. See picture on page 16.

CONCOLOR, White Silver Fir. Lg. The showiest of the Firs. A beautiful picturesque species from Colorado, with long thick needles, varying from a light green to a soft blue. The branches which are arranged in horizontal whorls, are retained to the ground even when the tree gets older. A good specimen tree for the lawn, or for color contrasts in groups of trees of darker colors.

CHAMAECYPARIS—RETINOSPORA-CYPRESS

PISIFERA, Sawara Cypress. Med. Fine feathery foliage. Branches glaucous underneath. A beautiful evergreen, loosely pyramidal in shape and quick grower.

PISIFERA AUREA, Golden Sawara Cypress. Med. Brilliantly golden throughout the season. One of the most desirable and widely known evergreens.

PISIFERA FILIFERA, Thread Retinospora. Med. Strikingly string-like. Bright green foliage drooping in long filaments. Graceful, pyramidal habit and worthy of its popularity.

PISIFERA FILIFERA AUREA, Golden Thread Retinospora. Med. Same as Thread only golden-yellow in color. A choice variety.

PISIFERA PLUMOSA, Plume Cypress or Retinospora. Med. Slender erect branches of feathery appearance. Bright green foliage.

PISIFERA PLUMOSA AUREA, Golden Plume Cypress or Retinospora. Med. Similar to above with yellow foliage. See picture on page 17.

SQUARROSA, Moss Retinospora. Med. Densely branched, tree or shrub, with spreading feathery branches. Silvery foliage.



Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana



Taxus canadensis

"Michigan's Greatest Nursery"



JUNIPERUS—JUNIPER

The Junipers form one of the most important groups of evergreens for landscape planting. The Pyramidal and Upright forms make beautiful specimens for entrance and group plantings, where you need an architectural emphasis. The spreading forms are very good for foundation plantings and edgings for the taller trees. The Prostrate forms are used for ground covers and rock gardens. As a family they are effective in all landscape plantings because of their variation in form and color tints. They are extremely hardy and of rapid growth. Prefer a sunny situation. Do well in all the sandy and drier soils of the state.

CHINENSIS, Chinese Juniper. Sm. A very hardy cedar. An upright grower, with bluish green foliage.

CHINENSIS COLUMNARIS. Med. A slender tapering spire. Soft green foliage. Rapid growing.

CHINENSIS MASCULA, Upright Chinese Juniper. Med. Grayish-green foliage. Narrow, upright growth.

CHINENSIS PFITZERIANA, Pfitzer's Juniper. Sm. The finest of all evergreens for foundation and border plantings. Its great popularity is due to the fact that it adapts itself to a great variety of soils and is one of the few evergreens that will tolerate some shade. As to appearance, it is very graceful, because of its low, irregular form which appeals to most lovers of evergreens. Color is dark green with a grayish overcast. Grows 2 or 3 feet high and up to 8 to 12 feet in diameter, although here, like with all the other Junipers, it can be sheared once a year and kept to any size desired. It is ideal for foundation planting, foreground of evergreen groups or rockeries. (See picture on page 14).

CHINENSIS SARGENTI, Sargent Juniper. Sm. Foliage is bright green when it first comes out, changing to a bluish cast as the season advances. It only grows a few inches tall and makes a mat 8 to 10 feet across when fully developed. An extremely hardy type which will do well in poor soil.

COMMUNIS, Common Juniper. Sm. The well known, valuable, many-stemmed dwarf Juniper. Rarely exceeds 3 feet in height. It is at home on sandy or gravelly hillsides fully exposed to the sun.

COMMUNIS DEPRESSA, Prostrate Juniper. Sm. A dwarf Juniper of close-knit, bushy growth. Foliage is brownish green, resembling in general appearance Juniperus Communis, but is of more spreading habit of growth. Valuable for rock-planting.

COMMUNIS DEPRESSA AUREA, Golden Prostrate Juniper. Sm. A golden form of the common Juniper. Bright yellow on its new growth, changing deeper, and to a bronze-yellow in winter. A valuable dwarf sort.

COMMUNIS DEPRESSA PLUMOSA, Andorra Juniper. Sm. A new low-growing, spreading, dwarf evergreen of most distinctive color and graceful form, a beautiful silvery green in the spring, turning to a silvery purple or pinkish shade in the fall. It grows about 15 to 18 inches tall and has a spread of 5 or 6 feet when fully developed. Stands pruning.

COMMUNIS HIBERNICA, Irish Juniper. Med. A distinctive and beautiful variety of dense, conical outline, resembling a pillar of green.

ELEGANTISSIMA, Goldtip Redcedar. Med. Goldtip Redcedar never fails to bring forth an exclamation of delight from anyone who views it for the first time. It comes out in spring with rich cream colored tips which gradually darken during the summer and fall until it becomes almost the color of old gold. When small it forms a rather irregular spreading tree, but has a tendency to gradually take on a pyramidal habit. The branches have a slightly drooping tendency.

EXCELSA STRICTA, Spiny Greek Juniper. Sm. This variety has a fine bluish color and grows very conical, tapering from the ground to a sharp point at the top. Its growth is very compact and very slow, which makes it an ideal plant for foundation and rock garden planting. See picture on page 16.

HORIZONTALIS, Creeping Juniper. Dense shrub with grayish-green foliage. Good ground-cover or rock garden plant.



Picea pungens glauca



Juniperus virginiana



Pinus australis



Juniperus chinensis columnaris



The Pontiac Nursery Company



Balsam Fir



Juniperus sabina



Juniperus excelsa stricta

HORIZONTALIS GLAUCA (DOUGLASI), Waukegon Juniper. Sm. Handsome steely-blue foliage. Striking in winter when foliage has purplish tinge.

JAPONICA, Japanese Juniper. Sm. It is a plant with wide spreading creeping stems, blue-green. It has sharply pointed leaves marked on the upper surface by two white lines. It is perfectly hardy. Very old plants will reach 6 to 8 feet in diameter with a height of only 8 to 12 inches. However, it may be permanently kept small by occasional trimming, making it an ideal subject for hanging over rocks, for terraces and low beds of various kinds. It is exceptionally robust, and a strong rugged grower. It thrives in full sun and is one of the few Junipers that will also stand considerable shade.

SABINA, Savin Juniper. Sm. Of dwarf, spreading growth. Hardy and thrives well on poor soil; a favorite for rockwork.

SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA. Sm. Another low, creeping variety, branches trailing along the ground, where it forms a perfect compact mat of a light green color. Useful for banks and rockeries.

SCOPULORUM, Silver Juniper. Med. A native of Colorado. The trees are of a silvery color, of irregular, upright growth with fine foliage. It retains its inner foliage.

SQUAMATA MEYERI, Meyer's Juniper. Sm. This is a new introduction of unusual merit. It was found in China. The leaves are pointed, prickly, and of bright shining blue color, often appearing to be of various colors when viewed from different angles. The form is irregular and habit spreading. It makes an ideal plant for a rock garden or pool, or for mixing among Pfitzer's Junipers planted in masses.

VIRGINIANA, Red Cedar. Med. Probably the best known species of this whole family. The Red Cedar is native throughout Wisconsin and the entire Northwest. It does well in dry and exposed locations, an is admirably adapted to windbreak planting, being especially valuable in mixed plantings. See picture on page 15.

VIRGINIANA CANNARTI, Cannart Juniper. Med. One of the leading varieties of Junipers, having a rich green, tufted foliage. It holds its color throughout the winter. An irregular, upright grower, which, if trimmed, can be made very compact and dense, and kept at any size wanted. Some trees bear a heavy crop of blue and silver colored Juniper berries, (which hang well into the fall and are relished by some birds).

VIRGINIANA GLAUCA, Silver Red Cedar. Med. Narrow upright growth. Silvery, blue-gray foliage.

VIRGINIANA KETELEERI, Keteleeri Red Cedar. Med. Compact and formal, narrow pyramidal growth. Gray-green, fine foliage. Rather unusual and very desirable.

VIRGINIANA SCHOTTI, Schott Redcedar. Med. A bright green Cedar of typical growth habit, but slower, and of a brighter appearance.

PICEA—SPRUCE

The Spruce are among our best known evergreens. The needles are short, stiff and sharp pointed. They all grow tall and upright, forming a densely branched cone. They are used for group and mass plantings, screens and windbreaks, and as lawn specimens.

CANADENSIS ALBA, White Spruce. Lg. A well known native tree. It forms a loosely symmetrical tree with rather pendent branches toward the base.

CANADENSIS ALBERTIANA, Black Hills Spruce. Med. We wish to call particular attention to the Black Hills Spruce. This variety, being the smallest of the Spruces, develops into sturdy, heavy bodied, compact, conical trees. It is a native of the Black Hills country of South Dakota, and as such, will stand some dryness. Color a good green, with a silvery blue cast. It is hardy, easily planted and a great favorite.

CANADENSIS EXCELSA, Norway Spruce. Lg. A very thrifty and rapid growing Spruce of a good green color. Best Spruce for screens and windbreaks. Also useful for backgrounds of groups and mass plantings, where it soon towers up behind the other evergreens.

MOERHEIMI, Moerheim Spruce. Lg. An improved strain of Koster's, the blue color being more distinct than in any other variety.

PUNGENS, Green Colorado Spruce. Lg. Light green foliage. Does best in sun.

PUNGENS GLAUCA, Colorado Blue Spruce. Lg. The triumph of evergreen growing; Nature's culmination in producing the most beautiful. The Colorado Blue Spruce is the handsomest tree on the Rocky Mountain trail. Picture in your mind a perfectly shaped tree, with its regular whorls of branches, filled with a heavy foliage of a rich, glistening blue, which flashes and sparkles in the sunlight. It is used mostly for specimen lawn planting, where it becomes the prize tree of a man's property. One or two of these trees planted in a group of other dark green foliaged evergreens gives that group distinction. See picture on page 15.

PUNGENS KOSTERI, Koster's Blue Spruce. Lg. A grafted form of the best of the Blue Spruces. Foliage is silvery blue, densely crowded on the many branches. Our stock of this beautiful and popular evergreen has been grown with great care from stock which we know is the genuine Koster's, and can guarantee its true blue color and character.

PINUS—PINE

The Pines are used principally for group or mass plantings where the trees can grow to a fairly large size. They are very rugged and picturesque. The Austrian and Scotch Pines make good lawn specimen trees, while the Mugho, being of a small dwarf habit, lends itself to foundation planting work.

AUSTRIACA, Austrian or Black Pine. Lg. A robust, stately Pine, rapid in growth and very hardy. It is one of the most picturesque Pines, making a tall, handsome tree, with a broad, oval head. Has long, stiff, dark green needles. Fine for lawn specimen or evergreen group planting. See picture on page 15.

MONTANA, Swiss Mountain Pine. Med. Coarser and more upright than Mugho Pine. Very hardy and excellent for massing on hillsides or for seashore uses. Attains a height of about 8 feet.

MUGHUS, Mugho Pine. Sm. A very choice, hardy, dwarf evergreen; slow growing, compact and neat in its habit, somewhat globular. Our trees are of the true compact type. Valuable for foundation planting. See picture on page 14.

RESINOSA, Red Pine. Lg. Another long-needed Pine, resembling the Austrian Pine. Native of northern Wisconsin.

STROBUS, White Pine. Lg. The "King of the North Woods." The most ornamental of our native evergreens; foliage light, delicate or silvery green. Grows in the poorest, light, sandy soil.

SYLVESTRIS, Scotch Pine. Lg. As a native of the British Isles, it is a fine, robust, rapid growing tree, very thrifty. Needles are 2 to 5 inches long, of a light green color. For specimen or group plantings.

PSEUDOTSUGA

DOUGLASI, Douglas Fir. Med. A beautiful, long-lived tree from the Rocky Mountains, where it grows in great forests. The foliage is a soft yet brilliant green, with bluish tint while young. It is of the most vigorous and symmetrical growth.

WE GROW OVER 100,000 EVERGREENS



Start Your Evergreens Right

Follow these Directions Carefully



HOW TO PLANT BALLED AND BURLAPPED EVERGREENS

Follow directions as outlined in picture above. If ball of earth appears hard and dry upon arrival soak it in a tub of water before planting. Leave saucer around base of tree so that drainage will be towards tree. Do not put fresh manure in hole so it comes in contact with the roots. Use well-rotted manure and spread it on the ground after tree is planted and hole filled up. Keep ground well cultivated or mulched. When watering see that ground is soaked to a depth of 12 or 15 inches. Just sprinkling the surface is not enough.

Summer Care of Evergreens

With the advent of hot dry summer weather evergreens should be given plenty of water and carefully guarded against red spider attack. This pest is a very small mite, barely visible. If allowed to become numerous on evergreens that mite will, through its habit of sucking sap from the foliage, cause them to lose their characteristic colors and assume a "rusty" appearance. Red spider can readily be controlled by the employment of one of the following methods:

1. Syringe the foliage with water under pressure from garden hose or power sprayer, taking particular pains to secure a forceful spray applied from underneath the foliage.
 2. Spraying with a glue spray consisting of $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of a cheap grade of ground bone glue in 5 gals. of water. (Dissolve the glue first in a small amount of boiling water.)
 3. Dust with sulphur liberally on a warm day, using a superfine commercial brand of dusting sulphur.
- Follow directions. If used as recommended no injury will result from any of these treatments. Avoid spraying an evergreen in the middle of the day as water alone will sometimes result in injury by scalding at such times. Repeat treatment six days after first application to kill young spiders escaping in egg stage and remember that applications should be made as often as necessary because of continual reinfestation.

Complete information on control measures for other insect pests and plant diseases of nursery stock will be gladly furnished upon request.

How to Use the More Common Evergreens

Variety	Form	Soil	Shade of Green	Landscape Value	Sun or Hard-Shade	Inness	
Juniper Andorra	CR	Thrive in any well drained soil. Do well in the sandier soils of the state.	Silver-blue	{Rock garden —Turns silver-purple for winter Banks —Holds color for winter Ground cover—Browns for winter Foundation, border, rock garden, group. Most satisfactory low evergreen. Foundation, border, rock garden, group plantings. Foundation, border, rock garden, group. Lustrous blue foliage. Foundation, rock garden, group. A dwarf, slow grower. Foundation, group naturalizing. Blue berries for winter. Specimen, foundation, group. {Changes to plum-purple for winter. Holds good color throughout year. Groups, naturalizing, screens. Browns for winter.	Sun	II	
Juniper Sargentii	CR		Dark green			II	
Juniper Communis	SE		Gray-green			II	
Juniper Pfitzeriana	SE		Dark green			VII	
Juniper Savin	SE		Dark green			II	
Juniper Meyeri	SE		Bluish white			II	
Juniper Stricta	Co		Bluish gray			II	
Juniper Cannarti	IU		Deep green			VII	
Juniper Glauea	IU		Silver-blue			II	
Juniper Dundee	Py		Bluish gray			VII	
Juniper Columnaris	Py	Bluish green	II				
Juniper Virginiana	Py	Green	VII				
Arbor-Vitae Globe	Gl	Moist loam	Green	{Specimen, foundation, group. Formal trees, give plenty of water, especially in fall before ground freezes. Hedge, foundation, specimen, group, background, screen.	Sun or Partial Shade	VII	
Arbor-Vitae Pyramid	Py		Green			VII	
Arbor-Vitae American	Co		Green			VII	
Fir Douglas	Co	Average	Dark green	Specimen, group, background, screen.		VII	
Pine Mugho	Gl	Average	Light green	Foundation, specimen, rock garden.	Sun	VH	
Pine Austrian	Co		Deep green	{Specimen, group, background, screen, windbreak, naturalizing, rapid growers. Austrian Pine is best for small lawn specimen. White Pine grows in poorest and sandiest of soils.		VH	
Pine Scotch	Co		Light green			VH	
Pine White	Co		Green			VH	
Pine Norway	Co		Deep green	VII			
Spruce Black Hills	Co	Average	Blue-green	Specimen, group, background, screen, windbreak.		VII	
Spruce Colorado Blue	Co		Silver-blue	Lawn specimen, group. Some variation in degree of blueness.		VII	
Spruce Koster's Blue	Co		Silver-blue	Lawn specimen, group. An imported grafted tree, real blue.		VII	
Spruce Norway	Co		Dark green	Group, background, screen, windbreak, woodlot. Most rapid grower.		VII	
Henlock American	IU	Average	Dark	Foundation, group, hedge, screen, naturalizing.	Shade	VH	
Taxus Cuspidata	SE		Very dark	{Foundation, group, naturalizing. Very beautiful evergreen. Red berries for winter.		Sun or Shade	II
Taxus Capitata	Co		Green				II

*Juniper Pfitzeriana will stand some shade and grow in most any kind of soil.



IU (irregular upright)



GL (globe)



PY (pyramidal)



CR (creeper)



SE (semi-erect)



CO (cone)



The Pontiac Nursery Company



Tsuga canadensis

TSUGA—HEMLOCK

CANADENSIS, Canadian Hemlock. Med. One of the evergreens for planting in shady places, and where it has a little protection from the wind. It likes the North side of a building and plenty of moisture. A graceful tree with loose open growth, slender and drooping branches.

CAROLINIANA, Carolina Hemlock. Lg. One of our choicest native evergreens slower in growth than Canadensis.



Chamaecyparis plumosa aurea

TAXUS—YEW

The Yews are particularly noteworthy for their rich dark green foliage, whose color is held throughout the year. They grow somewhat slowly, stand shearing well and are especially useful for foundation plantings. Have red berries for the fall. They are the best evergreens for shady places.

CANADENSIS, Canada Yew. Sm. A shrub-like, spreading bush, with dark green foliage and crimson berries. Entirely hardy, and very valuable for surfacing bed or forming groups. See picture on page 14.

CUSPIDATA, Japanese. Sm. An irregular, spreading grower, resembling the Pfitzer's Juniper.

CUSPIDATA BREVIFOLIA, Dwarf Japanese. Sm. A low, bushy, dwarf variety, rarely growing more than 6 feet.

CUSPIDATA CAPITATA, Upright Japanese. Med. An upright form of the above, more regular and somewhat pyramidal in form. A very choice evergreen.



Thuja occidentalis

THUYA—ARBORVITAE

The Arborvitae family, also called the White Cedar, is identified by its flat sprays of scale-like leaves, as opposed to a strictly needle type of leaf, found on the other varieties of evergreens, grown here in the Northern states. The foliage is of a beautiful rich green color. They will grow in any good soil, with plenty of moisture. They all stand shearing well and as such lend themselves to the average small property planting, where they can be held in size.

OCCIDENTALIS, American Arborvitae. Med. The best known of the genus. Usually grows bushy at the bottom, tapering toward the top into a cone. It is most used as a low trimmed evergreen hedge, although it also makes a good untrimmed hedge, growing to a height of 30 or 40 feet. Useful for foundation plantings.

OCCIDENTALIS DOUGLASI, Douglasi Pyramidal. Med. Similar to Douglas Golden but green in color.

OCCIDENTALIS DOUGLASI AUREA, Douglas Golden Arborvitae. Med. A good golden color, not so bright as Peabody's but a superior grower, forming a broad, bushy, heavy specimen.

OCCIDENTALIS GLOBOSA, Globe Arborvitae. Sm. Of dense, dwarf habit, globular in outline; requires no shearing and always in good form.

OCCIDENTALIS HOVEYI, Hovey Arborvitae. Sm. Slow-growing. Foliage, golden green. Inclined to winter-kill.

OCCIDENTALIS LUTEA, George Peabody Arborvitae. Med. Growing tips are a distinctive bright yellow, striking and constant. Aside from its color, it is similar to the American variety.

OCCIDENTALIS PYRAMIDALIS, Pyramidal Arborvitae. Med. The Pyramidal Arborvitae is one of the most beautiful columnar types of evergreens. On account of its rapid growth, its good green color and the fact that it lends itself to shearing, (thus keeping it at any desired size), it is one of the most useful of the pyramidal form trees. It can be used on either side or the entrance or in other places where narrow, tall architectural effects are desired.

OCCIDENTALIS WAREANA, Ware or Siberian Arborvitae. Med. Its low growing, dense form and beautiful bluish-green foliage give it a distinctive character. It is one of the hardiest and does not die out in hedges. Especially recommended.

OCCIDENTALIS WOODWARDI, Woodward Arborvitae. Sm. Dense, globose form, with deep green foliage.

ORIENTALIS, Biota. Med. The flat growth of the young branches, and its bright green color make it interesting and valuable.

ORIENTALIS AUREA NANA, Berckman's Golden Arborvitae. Sm. A globular mound 2½ to 3 feet high of golden yellow foliage. Fine for formal gardens and for edging larger evergreen groups.



Azalea mollis

Broad-leaved Evergreen Shrubs

With few exceptions, no grounds, either small or extensive, should be without some representative of this rich and interesting group of plants. They endure shade and their rich blossom and foliage effect makes them almost indispensable. A deep, cool, moist subsoil, with proper drainage, is ideal.

AZALEA

MOLLIS, Chinese Azalea. Grows 4 to 5 feet high. Foliage large and showy. Flowers in shades of yellow, orange, terra-cotta, salmon and pink. Should be well-protected.

COTONEASTER

DIVARICATA, Spreading Cotoneaster. 6 feet or more high. Pinkish flowers, bright red fruits in autumn.

HORIZONTALIS, Rock Cotoneaster. Small shrub. Pink flowers in spring; scarlet berries in autumn. Fine in rockery. Should be in hot, dry situation.

DAPHNE

CNEORUM, Rose Daphne. 1 to 2 feet high with gray-green foliage. Rose-pink flowers in clusters in spring and again in autumn. Very fragrant. Keep in full sunlight and moist.

EUONYMUS

RADICANS, Wintercreeper. Shrubby, clinging vine growing to 15 to 20 feet high. Can also be used as ground cover.

RADICANS CARRIERI, Glossy Wintercreeper. Large, handsome foliage of lustrous green. Grows best as a vine although makes a low spreading bush.

RADICANS VEGETUS, Bigleaf Wintercreeper. Big evergreen leaves with orange and red fruits in autumn. Best evergreen self-clinging vines.

PACHYSANDRA

TERMINALIS, Evergreen Spurge. A very useful ground-cover. Leathery-green foliage holding its color all winter. Greenish-white flowers in early summer and waxy white berries in autumn.

PYRACANTHA

COCCINEA LALANDI, Firethorn. Grows to 10 feet. Bunches of brilliant orange-red berries on long slender branches. Rich green foliage. Can be trained on a wall.



Daphne cneorum



Pontiac's Stately Trees for Shade and Ornamentation

The value of shade trees is appreciated universally. They occupy a position of major importance in every landscape plan. Shade trees as an essential permanent investment should be selected with the utmost care. For greatest permanency, choose the hardwood types, although they grow somewhat more slowly. Of course the faster growing soft wood varieties, too, are very desirable and useful, and find a distinct place in every landscaping. They may be used more liberally, interspersed among the hardwood varieties.

Brief Suggestions to Planters

Each variety is described from the standpoint of its habits. As to height, we have adopted the following broad classification, which will give a fair idea of the comparative size of varieties listed:

Lg. Trees usually attaining a height of fifty feet or more at maturity.

Med. Trees usually less than fifty feet and more than twenty-five feet at maturity.

Sm. Trees commonly less than twenty-five feet at maturity.



Crataegus oxyacantha splendens



Betula pendula laciniata



Malus ioensis

ACER—MAPLE

DASYCARPUM, Silver or Soft Maple. Lg. A magnificent shade and ornamental tree of rapid growth. It is perfectly hardy and will thrive in any soil and in any locality. The leaves are beautifully shaped and have a silvery gleam.

DASYCARPUM WIERI, Wier's Cut-Leaved Silver Maple. Med. This distinct variety is one of the most beautiful of our hardy trees, having cut or dissected foliage. Its growth is rapid, the shoots slender and drooping, giving it a habit almost as graceful as the Cut-leaved Birch.

GINNALA, Amur Maple. Sm. An exquisite miniature Maple from Siberia, with deeply notched leaves, which change to the most gorgeous tints of orange and crimson in October. A good companion to the Japanese Maples.

NEGUNDO, Box Elder, Ash-Leaved Maple. Med. A rapid growing variety, with light green foliage and spreading head. Very hardy, and succeeds in many sections where other varieties do not thrive.

PLATANOIDES, Norway Maple. Med. Most popular variety of the Maple group, either for the lawn or street planting. It forms a perfect, rounded head, with large, deep green foliage, is very hardy, easily transplanted, very compact in form, grows rapidly, and is exceptionally free from injurious insects.

PLATANOIDES SCHWEDLERI, Schwedler's Purple Maple. Med. The young shoots and leaves are of a bright purplish and crimson color. They change to a purplish green in the older leaves. A most desirable ornamental tree for the contrast of its foliage.

PALMATUM, Japanese Maple. Sm. More like a shrub with small leaves.

PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM, Japanese Blood-leaf Maple. Sm. Foliage of rich, purple-red from spring until autumn. Tall graceful habit. A very choice specimen tree for the lawn.

PSEUDOPLATANUS, Sycamore Maple. Med. A native of Europe. Leaves large, deep green and smooth. Bark, smooth, ash-gray. Rapid, upright growth. A beautiful tree for street planting.

RUBRUM, Red Maple. Lg. Grows to immense size and height. Very valuable for street and park planting, being attractive at every season from its excellent habits. Produces scarlet flowers in early spring, followed by bright red fruits. The foliage is beautiful, changing to bright scarlet and orange in autumn. Upright, columnar habit.

SACCHARUM, Sugar, Hard or Rock Maple. Lg. A beautiful and always popular tree, growing on a smooth trunk and forming a dense, oval head. The foliage is large and handsome and of a rich, pleasing green, turning to beautiful shades of orange-yellow and red in autumn. It makes a splendid and uniform street tree, and adapted to nearly all kinds of soil.



Aesculus, Horse-chestnut



Cornus Florida



Catalpa Bungei

AESCULUS—HORSE-CHESTNUT

HIPPOCASTANUM, European Horse-chestnut. Lg. A tall, massive, stately tree, with an immense, round crown and strong, stiff branches clothed with large, five-parted foliage casting the densest shade of any deciduous tree. In the spring it is one of the most beautiful sights when it displays its innumerable, showy, erect clusters of spotted white flowers.

AILANTHUS—TREE OF HEAVEN

Peculiar tropical-looking tree, with long sprays of odd pinnate foliage, much like Sumac. Grows very tall and spreading. Not extremely hardy. 15 to 20 feet. Very useful for landscape work.

BETULA—BIRCH

ALBA, American White Birch. Med. A small or medium sized, graceful tree. Thrives well in even poor and dry soils. The bark is a grayish white. Rapid grower.

PAPYRIFERA, Paper or Canoe Birch. Lg. The brilliant white bark is wonderfully effective, particularly in winter and when planted against evergreens.

PENDULA LACINIATA, Weeping Cut-Leaf Birch. Med. This magnificent tree is, without question, the most popular and the most planted of all pendulous or so-called weeping trees. It is a tall, slender tree, yet with vigorous growth. It has an erect central trunk, somewhat pyramidal in shape, with graceful, drooping branches and white bark on all the old wood. Has beautiful lacinated foliage. See picture on page 20.

CARPINUS

CAROLINIANA, American Hornbeam. Med. A slow growing tree with small pendulous branches. Blue-gray bark. Foliage similar to the Beech.

CATALPA

SPECIOSA, Western. Med. to Lg. A handsome, large-foliated tree; fine for lawn or landscape planting. Its fine racemes of creamy white flowers in early summer are a distinguishing feature, and its heavy crop of long, pendent "beans" in autumn is unique.

BUNGEI, Globe-Headed Catalpa. Sm. A rapid growing tree with a globe-headed mass of large heart-shaped, deep green leaves lying like shingles on a roof, always making a symmetrical head; excellent for formal effects; not hardy in Wisconsin. Commonly called "Umbrella Tree."

CELTIS

OCCIDENTALIS, Hackberry. Med. A rare native tree with numerous slender branches which spread horizontally. Thick, rough bark. Apple-like foliage, but more pointed and a bright shiny green. A very desirable tree for street planting.

CERCIS

CANADENSIS, American Redbud. Med. A medium size tree with large irregular head and perfect heart-shaped leaves. Derives its name Red Bud from the profusion of delicate reddish-pink blossoms with which it is covered in early spring before the foliage appears. One of the finest ornamental trees. Extreme height 15 feet.

CHIONANTHUS

VIRGINICA, White Fringe. Sm. A large shrub or small tree with greenish-white flowers in early summer. Black plum-like fruits. Does well in moist ground.

CORNUS

FLORIDA, White Flowering Dogwood. Sm. The common Dogwood. Large white flowers in the spring; red berries in the autumn. Foliage turns in the fall. Attractive the year around.

FLORIDA RUBRA, Red flowering Dogwood. Sm. Similar to above with pink flowers. Fine in conjunction with the Common or White Flowering in border plantings.

CRATAEGUS—THORN

The Thorns are among the most beautiful flowering trees. They are generally dense, low growers, occupying comparatively little space and well adapted to beautify small grounds. The foliage is varied and attractive, flowers very showy and often highly perfumed. The fruit is very effective and ornamental in autumn.

COCCINEA. Sm. Dense with thorn armed branches. Attractive, shiny, deep green foliage. Brilliant scarlet berries lasting well. Good for borders and hedges; white flowers in early May.

CORDATA, Washington Hawthorn. Sm. It has brilliant red fruit that clings to the tree nearly all winter. The foliage turns a bright red in autumn.

CRUS GALLI, Cockspur Thorn. Sm. A very decorative tree of distinct habit. In May covers itself with a showy bright red fragrant bloom. Leaves are a violent orange and scarlet color in fall. Red berries hang well into the winter.

OXYACANTHA SPLENDENS, Paul's Double Scarlet. Sm. One of the best double varieties. Large carmine-red flowers in May. It grows to a small tree and is excellent for specimen planting. See picture on page 20.

PUNCTATA, Dotted Hawthorn. Sm. Spreading habit, bright reddish-yellow fruits. Good foliage.

FAGUS

AMERICANA, American Beech. Lg. A large, stately native tree with smooth gray bark, spreading branches and symmetrical head. Grows 80 to 100 feet high. One of the handsomest trees for lawns or streets. See picture on page 22.

SYLVATICA PURPUREA, Purple Beech. Lg. Dark purple foliage and compact habit make this variety exceedingly decorative.

FRAXINUS—ASH

AMERICANA, White Ash. Lg. A tree of most graceful shape and habit. Fine for street, lawn, grove and park. Spreading in growth. Bark of trunk a clean light gray, foliage attractive, turning to gold and purple in autumn. It is long lived, does not need pruning. Requires good soil and moisture.

LANCEOLATA, Green Ash. A tree of medium size, with slender, spreading branches, forming a shapely round head. 50 to 60 feet.

GINKGO

BILOBA, Maidenhair-tree. Med. A remarkable tree of spreading growth. Deep green, thick leaves, similar in shape to those of the maidenhair fern. A rapid grower and very hardy. As a specimen or avenue tree it excels through having a very picturesque outline and retaining its leaves until very late in autumn.



The Pontiac Nursery Company

GLEDITSIA—LOCUST

TRIACANTHOS, Honey or Sweet Locust. Med. A rapid growing tree; delicate foliage of a beautiful, fresh, lively green, and strong thorns; makes an exceedingly handsome, impenetrable and valuable hedge.

HICORIA

OVATA, Shagbark Hickory. Lg. A tree with a tall, straight trunk and shaggy bark. Branches stout and spreading, forming a narrow, round-topped crown. Leaves fragrant when bruised. Next to Pecan, the most delicious of the Hickory nuts. Makes a grand, picturesque shade tree. 50 to 75 feet at maturity.

JUGLANS—BUTTERNUT, WALNUT

This species furnished us two of our grandest, native ornamental trees. In congenial soils they are very valuable trees for all kinds of lawn, park or street planting. They have a characteristic foliage not found in any other species and a delightful effect is produced wherever used.

CINEREA, Butternut, White Walnut. Lg. Very much resembles the Black Walnut. It is a moisture-loving tree and succeeds best on low, rich soils. A broad, open top tree, with light green, compound foliage and gray bark.

NIGRA, Black Walnut. Lg. Like the Butternut, it prefers damp soil. It, however, is a satisfactory tree on lighter soils though slower in growth. It makes a uniform street tree and is also a very fine shade tree.

SIEBOLDI, Japanese Walnut. Med. Lower growing than the black walnut, with larger leaves.

SIEBOLDI CORDIFORMIS. Med. A variety of the Japanese Walnut, with heart shaped leaves.

LARIX—LARCH

EUROPAEA, European Larch. Med. A lofty, rapid growing pyramidal tree, with small, drooping branches and delicate feathery foliage. Valuable for timber. Prefer moist soil.

LARICINA, American Larch. Med. A tall tree, forming a pyramidal head. Bark, reddish-brown. Branches slender. Leaves long and slim, of a light bluish color. Cones small and oval. Makes a very beautiful lawn tree, and is also serviceable as a wind-break.

LIRIODENDRON

TULIPIFERA, Tuliptree. Lg. Also known as White Wood. A magnificent, rapid growing tree of pyramidal form, attaining an enormous height. Large, glossy leaves of light green and immense, greenish-yellow, tulip shaped flowers.

MAGNOLIA

GLAUCA, Sweet Bay. Med. A shrubby little tree that is almost evergreen. White flowers in May and June. Red fruit pods. A most unusual tree.

SOULANGEANA, Saucer Magnolia. Med. Enormous pink-white flowers in early spring. The showiest of trees when in bloom. Glossy foliage.

MALUS—FLOWERING CRAB

ARNOLD CRAB. Sm. One of the most beautiful varieties. Originated at the Arnold Arboretum. Very large. Rose-colored flowers, turning to white.

ATROPURPUREA, Purpleleaf Crab. Sm. Flowers large, single, rosy-red at same time its reddish-purple leaves are unfolding.

BACCATA JACKI, Jack Crab. Sm. Free, robust-growing, round-headed tree. White flowers.

FLORIBUNDA, Japanese Flowering Crab. Sm. Literally covered with single rose-colored flowers in early spring, followed by yellow fruit.

FLORIBUNDA ATROSANGUINEA, Carmine Crab. Sm. Rich rose-red blossoms. Very showy.

IOENSIS, Bechtel's Double Flowering. Sm. A very beautiful small tree, good in the lawn or in coarse shrubbery. Has double pink flowers in May, resembling small roses, borne in great quantities. Has fragrance similar to carnation. Blooms when quite young. See picture on page 20.

NIEDZWETZ KYANA, Redvein Crab. Sm. Leaves, stems, sap, bark and buds all of reddish or purple tones.

PARKMANI, Parkmann Crab. Sm. Double flowers of bright rose-red hanging on long, slender stems. A favorite in Japanese gardens.

SARGENTI, Sargent Crab. Sm. Very dwarf spreading Japanese variety. Flowers, pure white with bright yellow anthers. Scarlet fruit hangs till spring.

SCHEIDECKERI, Scheidecker Crab. Sm. Small tree of pyramidal habit. Flowers, small, bright rose-colored, produced early in great profusion.

MORUS—MULBERRY

Hardy ornamental trees, thriving in almost any soil. The sweet, fleshy fruits are a great attraction to birds, and on this account they are planted extensively.

TATARICA, Russian Mulberry. Sm. As commonly seen it is a low-growing, bushy-topped tree, with small and much lobed leaves.

TATARICA PENDULA, Teas' Weeping Mulberry. Sm. One of the most graceful of weeping trees. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender branches, drooping to the ground, parallel to the stem.

OSTRYA

IRONWOOD. Sm. In cultivation an attractive small tree with peculiar furrowed and scaly bark, thriving in rich loamy soils. The hop-like fruits, which are borne in profusion, are noteworthy and interesting. Useful in low grounds.

PLATANUS

OCCIDENTALIS, American Planetree. Lg. A well known tree, very common throughout the United States. Leaves heart-shaped, the short lobes, sharp pointed. Branches are wide spreading.

ORIENTALIS, European Planetree. Lg. A rapid growing, erect tree, with bright green foliage. Much more esteemed than the American variety as a shade. Very desirable for parks, streets and lawns.



Fagus, americana



Magnolia, soulangeana



Platanus, orientalis



Populus, Simon's pyramidal

POPULUS—POPLAR-ASPEN

BOLLEANA, Pyramidal Silver Poplar. Med. Of recent introduction. A very compact, upright grower, resembling the Lombardy Poplar. Leaves glossy green above and silvery beneath, with a trunk of a bluish hue.

CAROLINA, Carolina Poplar. Med. Rapid growing, large broad-headed tree. Small leaves.

NIGRA FASTIGIATA, Lombardy. Lg. A tall, picturesque, spire-like tree, fine for formal planting, such as long avenues or marking the boundary of grounds.

SIMON'S PYRAMIDAL. Med. A strong, straight, narrow tree which does not grow overly large. A rapid grower of absolute hardiness. Similar to the Lombardy in type of growth, with dark glossy foliage.



Ulmus, americana

PRUNUS—PLUM

AMERICANA, American Plum. Sm. A small tree, rather dense and thorny, with grayish bark and dull green leaves, its large white flowers appearing in clusters, before the leaves. Its fruit is usually edible and it is entirely hardy, being a native of the United States.

PISSARDI, Purpleleaf Plum. Sm. A handsome small tree of garden origin, having purple foliage which retains its color throughout the summer. Blush-pink flowers, harmonizing with the color tone of the unfolding leaves, are borne in great profusion in spring. Very hardy.

PISSARDI NEWPORT, Purple-Leaved Plum. Sm. A small tree or shrub. The foliage and young shoots are of a rich reddish purple, which they retain throughout the season. Perfectly hardy.

SEROTINA, Wild Black Cherry. Sm.

SERRULATA, Oriental Cherry. Sm. The white, semi-double Japanese Flowering Cherry. Grows to size of ordinary apple tree.

VIRGINIANA, Common Chokecherry. Sm. Bush, or sometimes a small tree, 20 or more feet tall. Rough speckled bark and a strong odor when bruised. Leaves, thin, oval-oblong in shape. Abruptly pointed. Flowers produced in short, dense racemes in spring. Fruit the size of a pea, in summer a red or amber-color.

PTELEA

TRIFOLIATA, Common Hoptree. Sm. A low, handsome tree, with glossy, trifoliate leaves. The seeds are produced in clusters resembling hops, and when bruised give out the odor of hops. An excellent small tree, 8 to 10 feet.

QUERCUS—OAK

ALBA, White Oak. Lg. One of the largest and best of our native trees. In common with the other oaks, is of rather slow growth at first, but if given good soil and room, soon develops into splendid specimens, having spreading heads. Leaves are smooth, of a shining green, turning to purple in autumn.

COCCINEA, Scarlet Oak. Lg. A handsome tree with round-topped open head. The deeply cut foliage turns to bright scarlet in the fall.

PALUSTRIS, Pin Oak. Lg. Peculiarly handsome tree when young; used for avenues. Leaves deep green, turning to red in the fall, finely divided. Drooping branches.

RUBRA, Red Oak. Lg. A broad tree, rich foliage which turns to a bronzy red in the fall.

ROBINIA

PSEUDOACACIA, Common Locust. Med. A native tree of large size and rapid growth. Valuable for timber as well as ornamental. Very fragrant, white or yellowish flowers appear in June.

SALIX—WILLOW

BABYLONICA, Babylon Weeping Willow. Med. The well known, common weeping willow. Makes a large tree, a mass of drooping branches.

DISCOLOR, Pussy Willow. Sm. A small bushy tree, a rapid grower and the branches are covered with furry catkins in early spring. It is a very attractive and desirable tree.

PENTANDRA, Laurel Leaf or Bay Leaf Willow. Sm. An ornamental variety of upright growth, forming a round head. Bark is brownish green. Foliage is a deep, shiny green, closely resembling that of Laurel. Thrives equally well on high or low ground. An especially desirable variety to plant near the water.

VITELLINA, Golden Willow. Lg. It makes a round topped tree of symmetrical form. The bright, clear, golden yellow bark offers a pleasing contrast wherever used. Valuable for hedge and windbreak purposes.

VITELLINA BRITZENSIS, Bronze Golden Willow. Lg. A form of above with bronze foliage.

VITELLINA PENDULA, Weeping Golden Willow. Med. A horticultural form of the above, with graceful, drooping branches. The habit is good and the color unsurpassed. Valuable sort for winter effects.

SASSAFRAS

VARIIFOLIUM, Common Sassafras. Sm. An aromatic tree with spreading branches, forming a flat-topped head. Leaves, mitten-shaped or three-lobed, of a bright green, turning in autumn to beautiful shades of orange, yellow, and red. Flowers yellow-green. The dark blue fruits ripen in autumn. The roots are highly esteemed as an aromatic stimulant.

SORBUS—MOUNTAIN ASH

AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH. Sm. One of our most attractive native trees. Its habit is much the same as the European variety, but it is much hardier and the bark is lighter in color. It produces its berries when quite young, which are in large clusters and of orange color. Especially fine for planting among tall shrubbery, with its brilliant berries.

AUCUPARIA, European Mountain Ash. Sm. Very beautiful, with straight, smooth trunk. Foliage deep green, turning yellow in autumn. Erect growth. White flowers in May, followed by bright orange-red berries which cling all winter. Interesting for lawn or park.

WEeping MOUNTAIN-ASH. Sm. A beautiful tree of rapid growth and decidedly pendulous and trailing habit. One of the most desirable of lawn trees.

TILIA—LINDEN, BASSWOOD

AMERICANA, American Linden, Basswood. Lg. A well known, stately tree with large, heart-shaped leaves of a pleasing green color. A vigorous grower of pyramidal habit when young, but eventually a large, round-headed tree. A valuable lawn tree and should be more used for this purpose.

VULGARIS, European Linden. Lg. Withstands city conditions. Fragrant white flowers in June. Heart-shaped leaves.

ULMUS—ELM

AMERICANA, American White Elm. Lg. One of the largely used trees for street planting and as a shade tree for lawns and parks. It is the most characteristic tree of this region and one of the most beautiful.

CAMPERDOWN ELM. Sm. This horticultural variety forms one of the most picturesque of the drooping trees, having a large, umbrella-like head, spreading uniformly in every direction. A rapid grower. Leaves, large, dark green and glossy, and cover the tree with a beautiful mass of verdure.

GLABRA, Scotch Elm. Lg. A large, handsome tree with wide-spreading, somewhat drooping branches, forming a broad, round-topped crown. Leaves broadly obovate, sharply serrate and somewhat incised, rough and of deep green color, remaining bright and fresh until late in the season.

MOLINE ELM. Lg. The outstanding characteristic of the Moline Elm is its conical shape and pyramidal growth. Its habit of growth is narrow and upright as seen in the accompanying picture. It develops very heavy and strong branches. The leaves are dark green, deeply veined, and nearly twice the size of the ordinary Elm leaf. In its young growth the bark is smooth and greenish gray in color.

PARVIFOLIA, Chinese Elm. Lg. A new variety, having much smaller leaves than the common Elm. Its main features are its extreme hardiness, ability to thrive in poor soils and dry locations, and it is a very rapid grower.



Pontiac's Glorious Roses

Roses, the queens of the floral garden, are best known for their exquisite beauty and rare fragrance. Essential to the gratifying results they produce is the fact that our roses are all strong, dormant plants, well rooted, plants that have been grown out-of-doors where they have received the very best of painstaking care and attention.

Roses thrive best in clay loam enriched with well-rotted manure. They should also have an open, airy situation, unshaded by trees or buildings wherever possible. Southeastern exposure is the best one. A good, rich soil is a great aid to produce blooms and it is advisable to make it so by working in some well-rotted manure and leaf mold.

TO A ROSE IN MY GARDEN

Soft, as the whispering breezes come,
Over the dale and dell;
Night-time spread her purple robes,
And silvery moonbeams fell.
Then as I gazed, in wondrous dream,
From earth's be-jewelled crown,
'Mid rarest setting, rich, a'gleam,
God sent a diamond down.
It fell to earth; I went away
And came in the dawning there,
To find my star, from the crown of night;
A rose in my garden fair.

—Orrin Alden DeMass



Mrs. P. S. Du Pont

Hybrid Tea Roses

- AMI QUINARD.** A very dark red rose almost black that is very effective in beds or as a cut-flower. A color seldom found in roses.
- AUTUMN.** A most extraordinary colored rose bud. Brown, orange and old gold and strong stems for cutting. Foliage glossy and very dark green.
- BETTY.** Long tapering, coppery-pink buds of exquisite form and large pale buck pink flowers.
- BRIARCLIFF.** Fine, handsome flowers of an even shade of silvery, rose pink.
- COLUMBIA.** Very full, handsome blooms of bright pink. Last a long time when cut. Very fragrant.
- DAME EDITH HELEN.** A most perfumed of all pink roses. Very double and extremely large.
- DOUBLE WHITE KILLARNEY.** A splendid pure white form of the always popular Killarney.
- DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON.** Beautiful, semi-double flowers of a rich orange, tinted saffron yellow, turning to a creamy yellow when the bloom is old.
- EDITH NELLIE PERKINS.** A beautiful double flower of soft salmon pink inside and deep coppery rose on the outside.
- E. G. HILL.** Massive blooms of deep maroon, velvety on the inside. Very fragrant.
- ETOILE DE FRANCE.** A brilliant red rose that has long been a garden favorite.
- ETOILE DE HOLLANDE.** Well-formed double flowers of glowing scarlet, very fragrant.
- GAJETY.** Large buds with long pointed flowers of orange with gold and coral shading.
- GOLDEN DAWN.** Red, straw yellow plus old rose. Flower very double. Fades to lemon yellow with age.
- GRUSS AN TEPLITZ.** Large bushy plant with medium blackish maroon blooms in clusters.
- HADLEY.** One of the best known crimson roses. Tall grower. Very popular.
- HINRICH GAEDE.** Long pointed nasturtium red buds, opening to a very large double orange-yellow flower. Very vigorous and free blooming.
- JOANNA HILL.** Very double bloom with Indian yellow centers surrounded by buff petals.
- JONKHEER J. L. MOCK.** Feathered pins and buds opening to enormous blooms of glowing pink and carnine.
- K. A. VICTORIA.** Creamy buds that develop into snow white blooms tinted with lemon yellow at the center. A fine bedding rose.
- KILLARNEY PINK.** Buds of silvery pink that are long and pointed. Massive flowers of brilliant shell pink produced on heavy stems, very fragrant. Makes a fine rose for cutting.
- KILLARNEY WHITE.** A pure white form of this famous old Killarney rose. Very fragrant.
- LADY HILLINGDON.** Deep apricot yellow. Long pointed buds. Very free flowering. Very fragrant.
- LEONARD BARRON.** An extremely hardy hybrid tea. Mammoth blooms often six inches across. Very full. Salmon with glow and amber. Wild rose perfume. Always in bloom.
- LORD CHARLEMONT.** Deep crimson. Well formed, high centered and fragrant bloom.
- LOS ANGELES.** Well-formed flowers, attractive in bud and bloom, shades of salmon, pink, apricot and orange. A very popular rose.
- LUXEMBOURG.** Long pointed buds on graceful stems. Flowers deep orange, much darker than sunburst. Beautiful foliage. Strong, thrifty grower.
- MADAME BUTTERFLY.** The finest rose of the Ophelia type. Bright light pink shaded with gold.
- MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT.** Globular silvery pink flowers. A distinctive fragrance. A vigorous, upright bush with disease resistance foliage.
- MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOTT.** Especially beautiful in bud or half opened. A coral red with yellow at base, fading to a brilliant pink.
- MADAME JULES BOUCHE.** Medium sized, white rose slightly tinged with pink at the center.
- MARGARET MCGREDY.** Brilliant red petals in tinges of deep gold. Plant upright. Seldom out of bloom.
- MCGREDY'S YELLOW.** Large bright buttercup yellow flowers of perfect form and highly perfumed. A strong grower, free from disease.
- MISS ROWENA THOM.** Blooms of brilliant satiny pink with orange flame centers.
- MISS WILMOTT.** Perfectly formed with enormous white flowers, occasionally touched with deep pink in the center.
- MRS. AARON WARD.** Well-shaped little buds of golden buff or Indian yellow. A vigorous grower.
- MRS. HENRY MORSE.** Handsome flowers of contrasting shades of pink. Perfectly formed buds for cutting. A fine bedding rose.
- MRS. P. S. DUPONT.** Bright yellow rose, spicy fragrance, foliage glossy green and disease resistance. Always in bloom.
- OTTO KRAUSE.** A tall upright growing variety, growing robust and vigorous. Immense blooms of orange overlaid with copper. Very showy.
- PRESIDENT HERBERT HOOVER.** Large flowers of plain solid yellow, opening to soft creamy yellow with scarlet markings. Unusually vigorous.
- RADIANCE.** Rich pink, very fragrant, large full bloom.
- RED RADIANCE.** A bright rosy red form of above.
- REV. F. PAGE-ROBERTS.** Coppery red buds opening to huge yellow flowers. A very popular variety.
- SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET.** An old but still very popular rose. Bright unfading yellow.
- TALISMAN.** Fragrant blooms of glowing golden yellow stained with copper red and orange rose on the inside of the petals.
- WILLOWMERE.** Bright pink flowers profused with a golden tone.



New Patented Roses

The roses offered under this heading have been patented by the originators. This prevents us from growing these Roses in our own nurseries under our supervision.

While we will exercise the best of care in the shipping and handling of these plants, we will not assume any further responsibility than to see that good plants carefully packed are sent to you.

All claims and descriptions given are those made by the originators for which we must not be held responsible, nor do we undertake to make replacements if the plants do not grow.

AMELIA EARHART, U. S. Plant Patent No. 63. Large ovoid buds, cream with blushes. Flowers very full graduating from a deep yellow center to the outer petals of large creamy yellow. Very fragrant. A strong grower and free bloomer.

BETTER TIMES, U. S. Plant Patent No. 23. Brilliant cerise flowers of large double four. Delicately fragrant. Produced on long, straight stems. They are excellent for cutting.

COUNTESS VANDAL, U. S. Plant Patent No. 38. Long pointed bud. Has distinct shades of coppery brown profused with soft gold and its form makes this rose one of the leading ones of today.

MARY HART, U. S. Plant Patent No. 8. A red sort of Talisman. The bud is maroon red opening to well formed blossoms of deep velvety blood red and an overflow of amber. Splendid for cutting.

NIGRETTE, U. S. Plant Patent No. 87. Publicized as the black rose of Sangerhausen. The flowers of medium size, deep maroon with blackish velvet sheen and quite fragrant.

TEXAS CENTENNIAL, U. S. Plant Patent No. 163. A sort of President Hoover with all of its wonderful qualities. Colors, blood red toning to cerise red in center. A striking new red of unusual color.



Tom Thumb

TOM THUMB, "World's Smallest Red Rose." Plant Patent No. 169. Crimson. A tiny gem for rockery, border or pool's edge. For Conservatory. Dwarf grower. Hardy. Flowers rich crimson, white center, studded with gold stamens. Popular for Flower Shows and Gifts.

Patented Climbers

BLAZE, U. S. Plant Patent No. 10. Claimed by the nation as the only hardy everblooming scarlet climber. It combines the vigor, beauty and hardiness of Paul's Scarlet Climber with the ever blooming quality of a favorite rose.

GOLDEN CLIMBER, U. S. Plant Patent No. 28. The buds of the hybrid tea type are flecked with orange scarlet and stems are 18 inches or longer which makes it excellent for cutting. Is a hardy, vigorous grower.

NEW DAWN, U. S. Plant Patent No. 1. This is an everblooming Dr. Van Fleet. Very vigorous and free blooming. Light pink flowers shading to rosy pink in the center. Very fragrant



© 1934

Amelia Earhart

PLANT PATENT
NO. 63



© 1934

Better Times

PLANT PATENT
NO. 23



© 1932

Countess Vandal

PLANT PATENT
NO. 38



The Pontiac Nursery Company

Pontiac's Choice

Our Rose List is Carefully Selected
Finest Blooms and



Ami Quinard



Margaret McGredy



Golden
Dawn



Talisman



Garden Roses

from Thousands of Varieties to Give
Greatest Satisfaction



Joanna Hill



Edith Nellie Perkins



Autumn



Dame Edith Helen



Climbing Roses

- ALIDA LOVETT.** Semi-double bright shell pink flowers of typical Wichuriana habit.
- AMERICAN PILLAR.** A free blooming rose with handsome glossy foliage bearing huge clusters of single flowers of dazzling shell rose with large white centers.
- BESS LOVETT.** Strong growing plant with long flexible canes and splendid foliage. Flowers are bright crimson red and very fragrant.
- CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY.** Handsome large flower climber with brilliant carmine buds and especially lovely open blooms of lovely shapes.
- CRIMSON RAMBLER.** A best known and most popular of the climbing roses. Perfectly shaped, semi-double flowers in glowing crimson borne in clusters of fifteen or more. Perfectly hardy.
- DOROTHY PERKINS.** A double pink flower. Borne in huge clusters. A vigorous grower and marvelously profuse bloomer. The best and hardiest of the ramblers.
- DR. W. VAN FLEET.** The best known of the large flowers hardy climbing roses. Beautifully formed flowers of pale shade of flesh pink.
- EXCELSA.** Lovely scarlet flowers in clusters with vigorous wiry growth and bright glossy foliage.
- GARDENIA.** A vigorous climber with handsome foliage and large pale creamy yellow blooms, deeper yellow in the center.
- IIAWATHA.** Huge clusters of single brilliant carmine flowers with white centers and bright yellow stamens.
- MARY WALLACE.** The outstanding large flowered pink climber. Takes a very strong growth and is considered very hardy.
- MAX GRAF.** It is really a trailing rose as it is of a low habit, hugging the ground closely. Handsome foliage in sprays of large single shiny pink flowers.
- MADAME GREGOIRE STAECHELIN.** Hardy, vigorous grower, crimson buds opening to large perfumed pale pink flowers.
- PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER.** Medium size, intensely red flowers borne in loose clusters. Very popular as a climber.
- PRIMROSE.** Pretty yellow climber with large double canary flowers in great profusion.
- ROSERIE.** Another large flowers with deep even pink, borne in loose clusters in great profusion.
- SCORCHER.** A new climbing rose from Australia with handsome vermillion flowers covering the plant in great profusion.
- SILVER MOON.** A well-known variety with vigorous handsome foliage and big saucer shaped flowers with brilliant yellow centers.
- TAUSENSDSCHOEN.** Large flowers of many shades of yellow, creamy white and bright rose and pink. A strong grower and hardy everywhere.
- WHITE DOROTHY.** Similar to Dorothy Perkins, except that the flowers are white.
- WICHURIANA.** A fine brown color with glossy leaves and clusters of starry white flowers.
- YELLOW RAMBLER.** Yellow flowers in large clusters.



Madame Gregoire Staechelin

The Rock Garden Rose



ROSA ROULETTI. A choice variety, particularly for the rock garden, with small pink rose-buds borne in great profusion from early summer to fall. The tiny rose pink quite double flowers are less than an inch in diameter. Extremely hardy, being found in many Alpine gardens and rapidly attaining great popularity. The plant grows about six inches tall in bushy form and is equally suitable for a rock garden, specimen plant or as an edging plant in the front of rose bed.



Hybrid Perpetual Roses

ALFRED COLOMB. A large full strawberry red rose with crimson carmine reflexes. Extremely fragrant. Good for general cultivation.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. Dark pink, shaded with smoky carmine. Full globular form and very fragrant.

ANNA DE DIESBACH. An old-time rose that is still popular. Very large, fragrant flowers of a lovely shade of carmine pink.

CAPTAIN HAYWARD. Large, full flowers of scarlet crimson, delightfully fragrant, very vigorous grower and a profuse June bloomer.

CLIO. Big, very double globular flowers of splendid shape. Pale, Japanese flesh with pink tones in center.

EARL OF DUFFERIN. Rich, novelty crimson, shading to a dark maroon. Beautifully shaped buds borne on long graceful stems.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKE. The most popular white rose in the world with deep firm petals, forming a flower of perfect shape.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. One of the most popular of red roses. Extremely hardy.

MAGNA CHARTA. Light pink, very large double flowers profused with carmine. Heavily perfumed.

MARGARET DICKSON. White with pale flesh center. Waxy texture and delightfully fragrant. Very handsome, dark green foliage.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. Cherry colored flower with carmine reflexes. Well shaped.

MRS. JOHN LAING. Erect, healthy plant, producing exquisite cup-shaped dark pink flowers.

PAUL NEYRON. Very large rose on small bush. Gigantic pink fragrant flowers.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. One of the darkest roses with deep maroon red flowers. Sometimes referred to as the black rose.

SOLEIL D'OR. Orange gold and pink, very double bloom. The only yellow rose that is reliably hardy.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Bigger plant with large cup-shaped purple crimson blooms.



Marshall P. Wilder

Rugosa and Hybrid Rugosa

AGNES. Coppery yellow buds and flowers which become pale amber upon opening. Very fragrant.

BLANC DOUBLE DE COUBERT. Snowy white double flowers throughout summer and fall.

CONRAD F. MEYER. Very large flowers of light silvery pink profusely produced.

F. J. GROOTENDORST. Small fragrant flowers produced in large clusters throughout the growing season.

LIANS. A very hardy variety with dark wine red flowers.

MADAME GEORGES BRUANT. Long pointed buds and large semi-double pure white fragrant flowers.

NEW CENTURY. Large, pale pink flowers with deeper shaded centers.

PINK GROOTENDORST. Clusters of small light, shell pink blooms that bloom the entire flowering season.

PINK RUGOSA. Large, single flowers of various shades of pink, magenta and rosy crimson.

RED RUGOSA. Beautiful, rich green foliage with brilliant crimson single flowers in May and intermittently all summer.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON. Frilly white flowers of good size and unusual quality.



F. J. Grootendorst

Polyantha or "Baby" Roses

BABY RAMBLER. The original light crimson. Small flowers.

CECIL BRUNNER, (Sweetheart Rose). Light pink, tea-like flowers.

GLORIA MUNDI. Orange scarlet flowers in huge clusters.

GOLDEN SALMON. Brilliant orange salmon. Best in the sun.

MISS EDITH CAVELL. Brilliant crimson with white center.

Moss Roses

BLANCHE MOREAU. White with pale pink heart.

CRESTED MOSS. Pink buds and blooms with feathery petals and hooded bud.

GLORY OF MOSSES. Salmon-pink and carmine with deeper center.

HENRY MARTIN. The best Red.

Species Roses

ROSA BLANDA, Meadow Rose. Soft pink flowers, borne in clusters.

ROSA CAROLINA. Bright rose-pink flowers. Pointed leaves on stems 3 to 6 feet high.

ROSA HUMILIS, Pasture Rose. Clear pink flowers, singly or in clusters.

ROSA LUCIDA, Virginia Rose. Bright pink flowers. Shining red fruits.

ROSA NITIDA. Deep pink flowers. Low growing.

ROSA PALUSTRIS, Swamp Rose. Bright pink flowers. Grows 8 feet or more.

ROSA RUBIGINOSA, Sweetbrier. Fragrant foliage. Single pink flowers. 7 to 10 feet high.

ROSA SETIGERA, Prairie Rose. Bright pink flowers in large clusters.



Baby Rambler



Hardy Climbing Vines

AKEBIA

QUINATA, Fiveleaf Akebia. A Japanese climbing shrub. Large leaves and white, purple-centered flowers.

AMPELOPSIS—IVY

QUINQUEFOLIA, Virginia Creeper or American Ivy. A perfectly hardy, rapid climber, with large, five-lobed leaves which change to bright scarlet or crimson in autumn.

ENGELMANI, Englemann Ivy. Shorter jointed and having finer foliage than Quinquefolia. Clings to brick or stone. A good grower and hardy. The best for the North and Northwest.

VEITCHII, Boston or Japan Ivy. From Japan. It is a splendid plant for covering any object, as it clings perfectly to the smoothest surfaces. The foliage is a bright glossy green, changing to bright tints of scarlet, crimson and orange. Kills back some in a cold, dry climate.

ARISTOLOCHIA

SIPHIO, Dutchman's Pipe. A native species of climbing habit and rapid growth, with magnificent light green foliage; 10 to 12 inches in diameter, and curious, pipe-shaped, yellowish brown flowers; a splendid variety for archways or verandas.

BIGNONIA

RADICANS, Trumpet creeper. A hardy climbing plant. Large trumpet-shaped, scarlet flowers in August.

CELASTRUS—BITTERSWEET

SCANDENS, Bittersweet. A native climbing or twining plant, with fine, large leaves, yellow flowers and clusters of orange capsuled fruit. It grows 10 to 12 feet in a season.

ORBICULATUS, Oriental Bittersweet. The showiest variety. Red-orange fruits borne in clusters. 15 feet.



Clematis Jackmani

CLEMATIS

This family of plants is noted for its rapid, slender growth, delicate foliage and profusion of bloom through the summer. They do best in rich soil, and where they can have plenty of sun. We offer a few of the best only. Give winter protection in this section.

FAIRY QUEEN. White, shaded red. Regarded as one of the best of the horticultural varieties of this well known climbing plant. Rich soils of light loam suit it best. A little addition of lime will make it better.

HENRYI. A robust plant and free bloomer. Flowers large, creamy white.

JACKMANI. Flowers are large, intense violet-purple. Remarkable for its velvety richness. It is a free grower and an abundant bloomer. The petals have a ribbed bar down the center; broad central tuft of pale green stamens.

MADAME EDOUARD ANDRE. Flowers a beautiful, bright, velvety red.

PANICULATA. One of the most desirable and beautiful hardy garden vines, being a luxuriant grower and profuse bloomer, and possessing fine foliage; particularly useful for covering verandas, pillars, fences, etc. Flowers are medium size, star-shaped, white.

RAMONA. A vigorous grower and perpetual bloomer. Flowers, deep, rich lavender.

EUONYMUS—WINTERCREEPER

COLORATA, Redleaved Wintercreeper. Evergreen with long narrow leaves purple underneath and tinged with purple above. Very effective in winter.

RADICANS, Wintercreeper. A very hardy, dense-growing, trailing vine. Leaves, dull green with whitish veins. Grows rapidly. Useful for covering old walls, etc., as it is reliably self-clinging.

VEGETUS, Bigleaf Wintercreeper. An evergreen. Bushy and interesting growth. Leaves round, dull green bright scarlet fruits freely produced. Handsome. Also called Evergreen Bittersweet.



Celastrus Orbiculatus



Lonicera Halliana

LONICERA—CLIMBING HONEYSUCKLE

Favorite vines with delightfully fragrant flowers. Perfectly hardy and adaptable to any purpose.

BELGICA, Monthly Fragrant. Flowers red and pale yellow, sweet scented; blooms through the summer.

HALLIANA, Hall's Japan. An almost evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow; very fragrant and a vigorous grower. Covered with flowers from July to October. Best blooming of all.

SEMPERVIRENS, Scarlet Trumpet. Flowers deep red, trumpet-shaped; flowers all summer; a native climber and appropriate for trellises and rockwork. One of the handsomest.

YELLOW TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. A strong native vine with brightest orange-yellow, trumpet-shaped flowers.

LYCIUM—MATRIMONY VINE

A vigorous climbing vine, with small, star-shaped, purple flowers, succeeded by bright scarlet berries, which remain on the vine all winter. It is hardy and will thrive almost anywhere.

SILVER LACE VINE

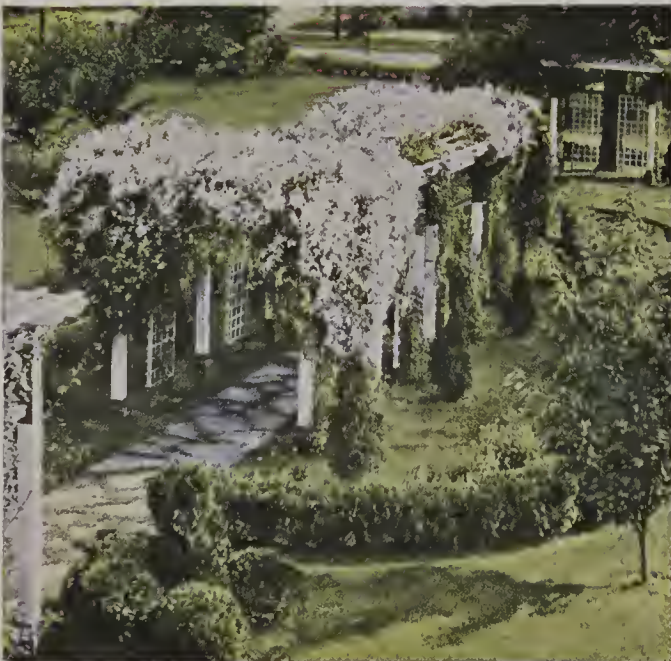
POLYCONUM AUBERTI. The name gives a very good description of the beautiful lacy appearance of this late blooming vine. It is covered with a foamy spray of delicate white flowers which appear late in the summer and usually last until frost. A strong grower and 2 plants will provide a good start in covering an ordinary porch the first year. The vine often grows as much as 25 feet in one season.

WISTERIA

FRUTESCENS, American Wisteria. Pale blue, July. Flowers are borne in long, compact, drooping clusters. Vigorous, hardy and a rapid grower.

SINENSIS, Chinese Purple Wisteria. One of the most elegant and rapid growing of all climbing plants; attains immense size; has long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers in May and June; also blooms late in autumn.

WHITE CHINESE WISTERIA. Same as the Chinese Purple except the flowers are pure white. A beautiful variety.



Silver Lace Vine



Aquilegia

Hardy Perennials

Many home owners feel that their planting plans are not complete without including a proper proportion of hardy flowering plants. The ease of maintenance together with the varied scope of usefulness account in large measure for the importance of these offerings.

ACHILLEA—MILFOIL OR YARROW

PTARMICA, Boule de Neige. New. An improvement on "The Pearl" with fuller, more perfect flowers.

PTARMICA, The Pearl. Small, double white flowers, covering plant in July. Invaluable for borders, 2 feet.

ALYSSUM—ROCK MADWORT

SAXATILE. Very small golden yellow flowers, completely covering plant in early spring. Very showy; fine for the rock garden.

SERPILLIFOLIUM. Dwarf. Pale yellow flowers. Follows Saxatile in blooming period.

ANCHUSA—SEA BUGLOSS

ITALICA DROPMORE. Tall spikes of blue flowers in June and intermittently all summer, 4 to 5 feet.

MYOSOTIDIFLORA. Dwarf plant. Blue flowers in clusters, May and June, 12 inches.

ANEMONE—JAPANESE WINDFLOWER

JAPONICA, Queen Charlotte. Semi-double pink flowers of large size.

PULSATILLA. Purple flowers during April and May, 9 to 12 inches.

AQUILEGIA—COLUMBINE

Long Spurred Hybrids. Handsome, long-spurred flowers, borne on long stems above masses of beautifully lobed and cut foliage. The flowers are quaint in shape, exquisite in color and stay fresh a long time after cutting. Grows 18 to 24 inches high and blooms in spring and early summer.

ARABIS

ALPINA. Fine rock plant, low growing and completely covered with snow white blossoms in early spring.

ALPINA ROSEA. Similar to above. Flowers delicate, pale pink.

ASTERS, HARDY—MICHAELMAS DAISIES

ALPINUS, Goliath. 6 to 10 inches high. Large showy bluish-purple flowers in May and June.

ASTILBE—SPIREA

HYBRIDA, Amethyst. Flowers in June. Purple flowers. Spikes 2 to 3 feet tall.

HYBRIDA, Betsy Cuperus. Spikes 2 feet tall. Showy white flowers with pink centers

AUBRETIA—HYBRIDS

One of the daintiest and most delicately beautiful of all dwarf, creeping plants for carpeting beds or rockeries, forming brilliant sheets of blue, crimson, or rose for many weeks. Massed on rockeries or in borders with white Arabis and yellow Alyssum, it forms a charming contrast. A gem for planting in crevices of rocks or walls, forming a catarract of color.

CAMPANULA—BELLFLOWER

CARPATICA. A dwarf form of the Canterbury Bell, for the rock garden. The plant when in bloom is between 6 and 12 inches tall, completely covered with small, blue, bell-shaped flowers.

GARGANICA. Starry light-blue flowers in June. Low growing. Fine for rock garden.

MEDIUM CALYCANTHEMA. Among the many plants flowering in late May and June, the Canterbury Bells are among the showiest. They come in a mixture, ranging through various shades of white, blue and pink. Grows 2 to 3 feet.

PERSICIFOLIA. 1½ to 2 feet high. Blue or white bell-shaped flowers.

ROTUNDIFOLIA, Blue Bells of Scotland. 12 inches high. Nodding blue bells from June until August.

CARNATIONS, HARDY

EARLIEST DWARF VIENNA. Biennial, large flowered variety in bright colors.

GRENADIN. Extremely hardy; strong grower. Bright scarlet—a scarlet type or White Gem—pure white.

CENTAUREA

DEALBATA. Thistle-like flowers of showy lavender shade in June, 18 inches.

MACROCEPHALA, Globe Centaurea. Large, thistle-like, golden-yellow flowers. Useful for cutting and showy borders, 3½ feet, July and August.

MONTANA, Blue Cornflower. Large flowers of deep blue in June, 2 feet.



Campanula



Bleeding Heart



Coreopsis



Foxglove



Chrysanthemums



Shasta Daisy



Gaillardia



The Pontiac Nursery Company

PERENNIALS—Continued

CERASTIUM

TOMENTOSUM, Snow-in-Summer. A low-growing plant having silvery-white foliage and producing an abundance of snow-white flowers. Especially suitable for rockeries or borders.

CHELONE—TURTLE-HEAD

BARBATUS. Showy heads of purplish-red flowers on 2 to 3 foot stems.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—NEW HARDY

The small flowered, hardy pompon Chrysanthemums are becoming very popular again; they are the only perfectly hardy ones we have, and give showers of bloom long after frost in the fall. Can be planted only in the spring. See picture on page 31.

Alice Howell. (2 in.) Orange-yellow. Early.
Crimson Beauty. (2 in.) Bright crimson-red.
Globe d'Or. Large. Golden-yellow.
Ouray. (1 in.) Dark red-brown.
Philadelphia.
Pink Doty.
Snowclad.
White Doty. (1 3/4 in.) Pure white.

KOREANUM HYBRIDS.

Apollo. Bronzy-red and gold.
Ceres. Bronzy-yellow.
Daphne. Bright pink.
Diana. Soft rose-pink.
Mars. Velvety wine-red.
Mercury. (Pat. No. 58). Bronzy-orange.

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAXIMUM—SHASTA DAISY

MAXIMUM, Alaska. 2 ft. White flowers 4 to 5 inches across from July to September. See picture on page 31.

COREOPSIS—TICKSEED

LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. Showy and valuable free-flowering perennials, continuing in bloom the entire summer. Large yellow flowers on long stems; fine for cutting; early summer until frost. 3 feet. See picture on page 31.

DELPHINIUM—LARKSPUR

Perhaps the most popular perennial grown. They are in bloom from June to September. Very hardy and of easy culture.

BELLADONNA. The most beautiful sky-blue flowers. Blooms most of the summer until frost. Tall spikes, 3 to 4 feet high.

BELLADONNA, Cliveden Beauty. An improved Belladonna.

BELLAMOSA. Of the Belladonna type, with the dark blue color of the old-fashioned Larkspur.

BLACKMORE and LANGDON HYBRIDS. They have immense spikes of the most beautiful flowers of every imaginable shade of blue and their season is long; in fact, they bloom nearly continuously from spring until fall. A large percentage of them will run double. Our strain of these is the finest obtainable as it is raised from seed direct from Blackmore & Langdon of England, the originators. 5 to 6 feet high.

CHINENSIS. Gentian-blue flower. Leathery foliage.

ELATUM, "Iceberg." Pure white Delphinium on spikes 4 feet high.

GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS. A fine strain of mixed hybrids in various blue shades. 4 to 5 feet high.

HYBRIDA, "Lamartine." Very dark gentian-blue. 3-4 feet.

WREXHAM HYBRIDS. Similar to the English Hybrids. Often referred to as the Hollyhock strain. Blues and lavenders in all shades, and mostly double. 5 to 6 feet high.

DIANTHUS

BARBATUS, Sweet William. The old-fashioned Sweet William. Assorted colors. Our strain of this variety is the finest obtainable. 1 1/2 to 2 feet high. June and July. See picture on page 35.

DELTOIDES. A small Dianthus that is fine for the rock garden. Never over 6 to 12 inches high and completely covered with small, brilliant red flowers in midsummer. See picture on page 34.

PLUMARIUS, Hardy Pinks. A low growing variety seldom exceeding 1 foot in height. Blooms profusely during June and July. Has very spicy fragrance. Fine for the rock garden.

DICENTRA—BLEEDING HEART

SPECTABILIS. The old-time favorite, with daintily lobed foliage and sprays of pink heart-shaped flowers. Blooms April to June. 2 feet high. See picture on page 31.

DICTAMNUS—GASPLANT

FRAXINELLA RUBRA. Large dark pink flowers in June. Glossy foliage. Grows to height of 2 feet. Fine in border.

DIGITALIS—FOXGLOVE

GIANT SHIRLEY HYBRIDS. The Foxgloves are stately old-fashioned biennials with tall spires of drooping bells that grow 4 to 5 feet in height. Effective at the back of the border or massed in semi-shady locations. June and July. See picture on page 31.

DORONICUM—LEOPARDBANE

CAUCASICUM. Large, orange-yellow flowers, 3 inches across. Blooms from earliest spring till late fall. Height, 5 feet.

EUPHORBIA—FLOWERING SPURGE

POLYCHROMA. Compact shrubby plant for rock garden. A mass of yellow flowers in May and June.

FUNKIA—PLANTAIN LILY

LANCIFOLIA, Lavender Day Lily. Narrow lance-like leaves with spikes of lavender flowers. 1 foot tall. Very fine for bordering and also does well in the shade.

SUBCORDATA GRANDIFLORA, White Day Lily. Pure white, lily-like flowers. A profuse bloomer. 2 feet.

GAILLARDIA—BLANKET FLOWER

A very ornamental, hardy perennial. Flowers crimson and gold, 2 inches across with a red center. Very showy. Blooms from early summer until autumn. Likes a light soil. Must have winter protection. See picture on page 31.

BURGUNDY. Deep wine red. A new color.

GRANDIFLORA. Large flowered, red, yellow and orange.

GEUM—AVENS

An attractive, low-growing plant of easy culture. Thrives best in soil that is not too rich.

CHILOENSE, Lady Stratheden. Semi-double; golden yellow.

CHILOENSE, Mrs. Bradshaw. Double; orange red. See picture on page 34.

GLOBULARIA—GLOBE DAISY

TRICHOSANTHA. Ball-shaped flowers of dark blue on 10 inch stems in June.

GRASSES—HARDY ORNAMENTAL

EULALIA JAPONICA VARIEGATA. Long narrow leaves, striped green and white.

EULALIA JAPONICA ZEBRINA, Zebra Grass. Broad yellow bands across the leaf.

GYPSOPHILA—BABY'S BREATH

PANICULATA, Baby's Breath. Small white flowers in panicles. June to August.

PANICULATA, FLORA PLENA, Bristol Fairy. Large, double, white flowers all summer.

REPENS, Creeping Gypsophila. Fine for rockery. White and pink flowers in July and August.

REPENS ROSEA. Pink flowered form of above.

HELENIUM—HELEN FLOWER

AUTUMNALE, Common. Daisy-like flowers of golden-yellow on 4 to 6 foot stems in August-September.

BIGELOVI. Deep yellow flowers with dense cushion centers.

HELIANTHEMUM—SUN ROSE

MUTABILE. 12 inches high. Flowers vary in color from yellow and white to rose and purple. June and July.

HELIOPSIS—HARDY ZINNIA

PITCHERIANA. Large orange daisy-like flowers during July and August 3 feet.

HEMEROCALLIS—DAY LILY

FULVA. A pretty plant, with long, narrow leaves and fragrant, orange Lilies from June to July. Grows 3 feet high.

THUNBERGI, Japanese Daylily. Fragrant. Bright yellow flowers in July.

HEUCHERA—CORAL BELLS

BRIZOIDES, Pinkbells. Light pink flowers in May and June.

SANGUINEA SPLENDENS. Bright coral-red flowers. June to September.

HIBISCUS—MALLOW

An extremely interesting, hollyhock-like flower being increasingly used for hardy borders. Their roots require some winter protection, or, carried over in tubs, and started early therein, make highly interesting specimens. Mixed. See picture on page 35.

HOLLYHOCK

The well known tall and stately favorite of the old-time garden, but so much improved that they would not be recognized by the old growers. Our strain is the finest, the seed originally obtained from Germany. They are mostly double and in mixed colors. They bloom in July and continue for weeks.

CHATER'S DOUBLE. Assorted colors.

SINGLE. Assorted colors.

IBERIS—HARDY CANDYTUFT

SEMPERVIRENS. Do not confuse this with the common garden annual.

Treated as a hardy perennial (that is, let alone, year after year) they are one of the best known plants for either borders or rockeries, walls or ledges. A plant of refinement, pleasing when close to the observer, useful as cut flowers and for winter forcing and potting.

IRIS

No flower in the perennial border surpasses the Iris in delicacy of texture and color, or is more showy and pleasing in general appearance. They rival the orchids of the tropics in beauty.

GERMAN. One of the most interesting of all perennials, with magnificent flowers in all colors. Has broad, lance-like foliage and the wonderful flowers are produced on long stalks. May and June. Blue, pink, purple, white and yellow.

JAPAN. The most gorgeous of all the Irises, with large, flat flowers of three or six petals in all colors of the rainbow, veined, splotted and striped in a bewildering manner. Blooms in July after the German Iris is through. Needs winter protection.

PUMILA, Dwarf Iris. Very low growing and spreading. Blooms in April and May. Very desirable for rock gardens.

SIBERIAN, Purple. It is very persistent, and will hold its own in blue grass sod. Foliage long, slender and graceful; flowers borne on slender stems about 18 inches to 2 feet high, usually two or three flowers on a stem. Flowers deep, clear purple; very graceful. Perfectly hardy.



PERENNIALS—Continued

LATHYRUS—HARDY SWEET PEAS

A climbing perennial with good screening foliage. Typical sweet-pea flowers in pink and white.

LAVENDULA—LAVENDER

VERA, Sweet Lavender. Fragrant spikes of little blue flowers in July and August. 18 inches.

LIATRIS—GAYFEATHER

PYCNOSTACHYA. Handsome spikes of bright purple. 5 feet.

SCARIOSA. Blooms after Pycnostachya. Blooms larger and more open. See picture on page 35.

LILIUM—LILY

CANDIDUM, Madonna Lily. Fragrant, pure pearl-white flowers. Very rarely tinged with purple on the outside. One of the most ornamental species and an old favorite. 2 to 3 feet. June.

REGALE, Royal. This new variety from Western China is admittedly one of the most beautiful Garden Lilies yet introduced. It grows 3 to 5 feet high, and blooms out of doors in July. It is perfectly hardy, and flourishes under very varied conditions, the large trumpet shaped, delicately scented flowers, which are produced freely, are ivory white, shaded pink, tinged with canary yellow at the base of the petals. Strong flowering bulbs. See picture on page 34.

TIGRINUM, Tiger Lily. Flowers bright, deep orange-red, with numerous small, distinct, purplish-black spots, in many flowered racemes. Thrives from year to year in the open border, where it should be planted in masses. 4 to 6 feet. July to August. See picture on page 35.

LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY

As hardy as any plant can possibly be, and when planted in the open ground will increase rapidly. The well known Lily-of-the-Valley that blossoms in early summer.

LINUM—FLAX

ALPINUM. Dwarf. Bright blue flowers. 2 to 4 inches.

FLAVUM. Bright yellow flowers in June. 1 foot.

PERENNE. Clear blue flowers. May to Aug. 18 inches.

LUPINUS—LUPINE

The Lupines produce beautiful long spikes of pea-shaped flowers on stems three feet high. They are perfectly hardy, but cannot endure drought, and must be planted in well-prepared garden soil and kept watered in dry weather. Blue, pink, white. See picture on page 35.

LYCHNIS—CAMPION

ALPINA. Dwarf. Ball-shaped flowers of red in Spring. 4 inches.

CHALCEDONICA, Maltese Cross. Sometimes called London Pride. Dense clusters of brick-red or scarlet flowers. Foliage hairy and narrow. A valued old garden flower. Of the easiest culture and most pleasing habit. 2 to 3 feet high. June and July.

HAAGEANA. For bedding. Orange and salmon shades. 1 foot.

VISCARIA SPLENDENS. Dark red flowers. Early. 1 foot.

LYTHRUM—LOOSESTRIFE

ROSEUM. Very showy, splendid for banks of streams and ponds.

MERTENSIA

VIRGINICA, Bluebells. Drooping bells of bright blue changing to pink in early spring.

MONARDA—OSWEGO TEA

DIDYMA. Showy and brilliant perennial, with large heads of fragrant, scarlet flowers. Grows 1½ to 2½ feet high, and flourishes in any soil. A beautiful adornment to the flower garden. June-August.

MYOSOTIS—FORGET-ME-NOT

PALUSTRIS. Bright blue flowers during early summer. 18 inches.

NEPETA—CATNIP

MUSSINI. This is a special flowering variety of a useful herb originating in the Caucasus. A great bee-plant. 6 inches high, spreads rapidly, bluish purple fine flowers.

OENOTHERA—EVENING PRIMROSE

MISSOURIENSIS. Large canary-yellow single flowers all summer.

PACHYSANDRA—JAPANESE SPURGE

TERMINALIS. 6 to 8 inches high, forming broad mats of bright glossy green foliage and small spikes of flowers during May and June. A ground cover which grows in all shady situations and under Pine trees.

PAPAVER—POPPY

These now rank among the most popular perennials in cultivation. They have an astonishing range of color and style of bloom, and being long-lived and perfectly hardy, need the least attention. Some of the original plants are native to Iceland and others to the Alps, and were first pictured and described in 1613. **ALPINUM, Alpine Poppy.** One of the most dwarf. White flowers, very fragrant with finely-cut leaves.

NUDICAULE, Iceland Poppy. The plant is of neat habit, forming a tuft of bright green, fern-like foliage, from which spring, throughout the entire season, a profusion of slender leafless stems 1 foot high, each graced with charming cup-shaped flowers.

ORIENTALE, Oriental Poppy. For a gorgeous display of rich brilliant coloring nothing can excel the Oriental Poppies during their period of flowering in May or June, and whether planted singly or in masses their large flowers and freedom of bloom render them conspicuous in any position.

PHLOX

One of the favorites of long ago, in which great improvement has been made by cultivation. From the old-time clusters of purplish pink flowers has been evolved a most magnificent family of hardy perennials, bearing enormous trusses of magnificent flowers in every conceivable shade of color.

AFRICA. Red with blood red eye.

BEACON. Cherry red.

CAROLINE VANDENBURG. Lavender blue.

ETHEL TOWER. New, white, carmine eye.

E. L. FARRINGTON. New, salmon pink.

FIREBRAND. Brilliant orange scarlet.

MISS LINGARD. Fine white.

MRS. JENKINS. Large White.

PANTHEON. Clear pink. See picture on page 34.

R. P. STRUTHERS. Cherry red.

RYNSTROM. Rose pink.

SUBULATA WHITE. Creeping.

NEW "Columbia" Plant Patent No. 118

"Phlox Columbia, a new cameo-pink Phlox, is of most exquisite beauty. A soft pink recalling that of Elizabeth Campbell, but lighter, more delicate and with an eye of light blue which has a charming effect upon the general color of the flower. The Phlox grows to two or two and a half feet, very bushy and a fact most marvelous. Altogether an amazingly good addition to the list of plants which give color and richness to the midsummer border."

PHYSOSTEGIA—FALSE DRAGONHEAD

VIRGINIANA ROSEA, Virginia False-Dragonhead. Forms large clumps, bearing in profusion long spikes of delicate tubular-shaped flowers of a pretty, soft pink. 3 to 4 feet. July to September.

PLATYCODON—BALLOONFLOWER

GRANDIFLORA. A very handsome hardy perennial with beautiful, large bell-shaped flowers somewhat like the Campanulas. Is also known by the name of Japanese Bellflower. When in the bud state, they are inflated like balloons. Very effective for borders or the rock garden. See picture on page 34.

PLUMBAGO

LARPENTAE. A low, spreading plant, with a profusion of Dull Violet Blue flowers toward the latter part of the summer. Thrives in shady places. Good for rock gardens.

PRIMULA—PRIMROSE

CASHMIRIANA, Kashmir Primrose. Lavender-blue flowers in May and June. 6 to 8 inches.

CORTUSOIDES. Deep rose flowers in early summer. 10 inches.

VERIS, Polyanthus. Red, yellow, orange and two toned flowers in Spring. 6 inches.

PYRETHRUM—PAINTED DAISY

ROSEUM HYBRIDUM. Easy to grow and perfectly hardy. Invaluable for cut flowers from early summer to fall. The flowers are on long stems and are somewhat aster- or chrysanthemum-like. The strain we grow includes many colors and types—some double and some single. A very fine perennial. See picture page 35.

RUDBECKIA

LACINIATA, Cut-leaf Coneflower. Yellow flowers in August-September. 5 ft

PURPUREA, Purple Coneflower. Reddish-purple flowers with brown center 2 to 3 feet.

SALVIA—SAGE

AZUREA. A Rocky Mountain family of plants with the brightest-blue, unique-shaped flowers in August and September. Three to four feet, and highly useful for naturalizing rough corners or for deep borders.

SAPONARIA—SOAPWORT

OCYMOIDES. Trailing rock-plant. Small pink flowers May to July

SAXIFRAGA—SAXIFRAGE

CRASSIFOLIA. An admirable plant for the front of the border or shrubbery. Pink flowers early in Spring, followed by masses of deep-green foliage and thriving in almost any soil or place.

SCABIOSA—PINCUSHION FLOWER

CAUCASICA. A handsome border plant, succeeding in any ordinary soil if well drained and in a sunny location, and should be grown in every garden where cut flowers are wanted. Lilac-blue flowers.

SEMPERVIVUM—HOUSE LEEK

Ideal plants for the rock garden. Leaves are thick and rubbery in tight rosettes.



Geum, Mrs. Bradshaw



Lilium Regale



Platycodon

PERENNIALS—Continued

SEDUM—STONECROP

ACRE. A spreading type, often used for covering graves. Has bright yellow flowers. Fine for the rock garden.

ALBUM. Another spreading type with thick, waxy foliage and white flowers. Plant in the rock garden.

KAMTSCHATICUM. Yellow flowers. July-August.

SARMENTOSUM. A fine creeping sort often used for filling between rock crevices, etc.

SIEBOLDI. Rose-pink flowers. Bluish-gray foliage.

SPECTABILIS. A dwarf plant with light, fleshy, glaucous foliage and covered with flat heads of pink flowers that are retained on the plant for a long time. Will grow almost anywhere excepting moist places. Indispensable for late planting, blooming in September.

SPURIUM COCCINEUM. Red flowers. Red foliage.

SPIREA

FILIPENDULA, Dropwort. Fluffy white flowers head in June. 2 feet.

STATICE—SEA LAVENDER

LATIFOLIA. Tall clusters of small lavender flowers. 2 feet.

STOKESIA—CORNFLOWER ASTER

CYANEA. A charming and beautiful family of native, hardy plants. Free-growing, constantly flowering, from July into October. Centaurea-like flowers three to four inches across on two-foot stalks give a most showy effect. Of the easiest possible culture, succeeding in any open, sunny position, whether in masses, borders, beds or as a single specimen plant.

THALICTRUM—MEADOWRUE

AQUILEGIFOLIUM, Columbine Meadowrue. Graceful foliage like that of Columbine, and rosy-purple flowers from May to July. 2 to 3 feet.

THYMUS—THYME

SERPILLUM. Lilac flowers in July. 1 foot.

SERPILLUM ALBUS. White flowers June-August. 2-4 inches.

SERPILLUM LANUGINOSUS, Woolly Thyme. Lavender flowers. Gray-green foliage. 3-4 inches.

VULGARIS. Lilac-pink flowers in June-July. 1 foot.

TRITOMA—RED HOT POKER

PFITZERI. Rich orange-scarlet blooms on 3 to 4 foot spikes from Aug. to Oct.

NEW—TRITOMA "TOWERS OF GOLD"

Tritoma Towers of Gold is unquestionably the finest and most worth while Tritoma introduced since Pfitzeri. Its bold, compact, rich yellow flowers are profusely produced. It is at its best in August and early September when good flowers are hard to get. Towers of Gold is particularly fine for cutting, and most impressive in the border. It is a really fine plant and should be in every garden where its stateliness and color will make it one of the most outstanding subjects.

TROLLIUS—GLOBE FLOWER

EUROPAEUS, Hybrid. Globular yellow flowers in June-August. 2 feet.

LEDEBOURI. Orange-yellow flowers in July-August. 2 feet.

TUNICA—TUNICFLOWER

SAXIFRAGA, Saxifrage Tunicflower. A pretty tufted plant with light pink flowers, produced all summer. Useful either for the rockery or the border.

VERONICA—SPEEDWELL

INCANA. Purple-blue spikes. Gray foliage. 8 inches.

LONGIFOLIA SUBSESSILIS. Large spikes of dark blue flowers. 2 feet.

REPENS. Light blue flowers in thick mats. 2-3 inches.

RUPESTRIS. Bright blue. 4 inches.

VINCA MINOR—PERIWINKLE

A trailing evergreen perennial, used as a ground cover under shrubs or trees. Also used extensively for a grave covering. Will grow in very shady conditions. The foliage is a dark glossy green and the flowers are bright sky-blue, producing a lovely effect.

VIOLA

ADMIRATION. Large clear purple flowers.

BLUE PERFECTION. Light blue lined with gold.

JERSEY GEM. Extra large, vivid purple-blue flowers.

LUTEA SPLENDENS. Bright chrome-yellow flowers.

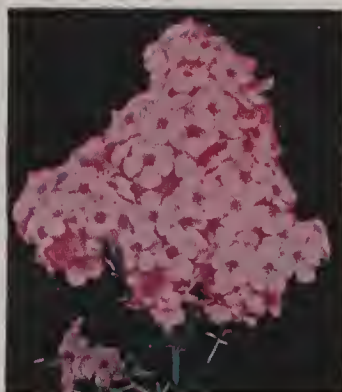
WHITE PERFECTION. Extra large waxy white flowers.

YUCCA

FILAMENTOSA. Creamy white, bell-shaped flowers in July, borne in great profusion on a magnificent stalk, 4 to 5 feet high. Fine for planting in front of evergreens.



Veronica incana



Phlox, Pantheon



Dianthus deltoides



Peonies

Fine hardy plants, rivaling the rose in perfection of bloom and coloring, and requiring little care, as they thrive and do well in any soil. Colors range from pure white to deep crimson. Can be planted in September or October and in the Spring.

ALBERT CROUSSE. Double light pink.

AVALANCHE. White. A large, compactly built, globular, cone-shaped flower. The blossom develops a distinct creamy white color which surrounds a center of delicately tinted lilac-white petals with a few petals edged with tracings of carmine. Midseason.

BARONESS SCHROEDER. Double blush pink. This is considered one of the finest Peonies grown. When the buds first open, they are a delicate blush, but the flower soon fades to a milky white. It comes into bloom late, after most of the white Peonies are gone.

DEFIANCE. Single flowering; early bloomer. This is one of the best single flowering varieties; blooms profusely; color light red.

DUCHESSE DE NEMOURS. Sulphur-white with greenish reflex. One of the finest for cut-flowers. Early.

EDULIS SUPERBA. Soft pink, early. Very large bloom of perfect shape, fine brilliant pink shaded violet, intermixed with narrow whitish petals, silvery reflex; one of the best early cut flower varieties.

FELIX CROUSSE. Brilliant red, ball-shaped bloom; the popular color with florists; rather late.

FESTIVA MAXIMA. Beautiful, large, white. This is the most beautiful of all white Peonies. The flowers are of extra large size, in clusters, and petals as fine as silk. Pure white, with a crimson drop in the center.

FRAGRANS. Pink, very fragrant.

KARL ROSENFELD. Dark crimson; a beauty. This is a brilliant and striking variety. It comes into bloom early midseason. The flowers are very large, semi-rose type, and slightly fragrant.

LORD KITCHENER. Cherry red.

LOUIS VAN HOUTTE. Double crimson, late. Dark red; medium season; very early and free blooming. The king of the dark red, as seen in the distance it fairly glows like a ball of fire. Very striking and effective in bouquets.

MADAME DE VERNEVILLE. Bomb type; early. Guard petals pure white, very large; the blooms are very full and double, of the purest white except a few cream colored petals and four red flakes on central petals. Has the true June rose fragrance.

MARIE LEMOINE. Large, very compact flower; sulphur-white, occasionally carmine tipped. Very late.

MONS. JULES ELIE. Large, pale lilac rose, early. One of the largest and most beautiful of Peonies. An immense self-colored flesh-pink shading just a trifle deeper towards the base of the petals. Great prominent broad guard petals enclose an immense ball of incurved narrower petals of the same color, all covered with an intense silvery sheen.

QUEEN VICTORIA. White.

SARAH BERNHARDT. Double, dark pink. Here is another variety that is always found in the show room. It is semi-rose in type. It comes into bloom late midseason. The color is an apple-blossom-pink with each petal silver tipped. The fragrance is pleasant.



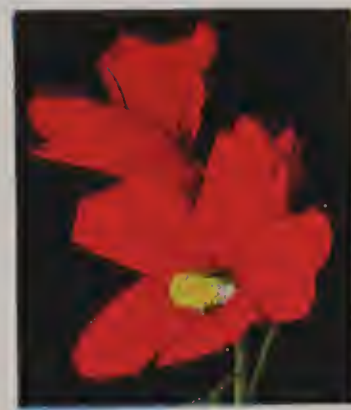
Pyrethrum



Lupine



Liatris



Hibiscus



Dianthus



Tiger Lily



Karl Rosenfield

Sarah Bernhardt

Baroness Schroeder

Mons. Jules Elie



A Typical Michigan Orchard Scene

Fruit Trees

Pontiac's Profitable Apples

Pontiac's Profitable Apples have been justly styled, "The Finest Fruit in Michigan—a by-word among farmers and orchardists. No other fruit is as widely grown and no other Apples have met as universal a demand throughout this territory. No other fruit offers so many variations in quality and usefulness. No other gives such a long period of enjoyment as a fresh fruit—very late keeping varieties—lasting over until the early varieties of the following season are ripe. Every farm home should have a family orchard featuring Pontiac's Profitable Apples. A careful selection will provide fruit all year.

All Pontiac's trees are dug, graded and packed by men of long experience in this specialized field of activity. The necessary requirements for profitable fruit growing are fertile, well drained soil, proper selection of varieties, and the purchasing of hardy, well grown stock from a reliable nursery with a proved record of satisfactory performance.

The more hardy varieties are marked with a star (*) and will give good satisfaction in the colder sections of the country.

SUMMER VARIETIES

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; pale yellow; tender, with a mild, fine flavor. One of the first to ripen. Middle to end of August.

RED ASTRACHAN. Large, roundish, nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with thick bloom. Juicy, rich acid, beautiful; a good bearer. August.

***YELLOW TRANSPARENT.** Medium, white, changing to lemon-yellow, smooth waxen surface; of good quality with crisp flesh; very early, and for an early Apple, an unusually good keeper. Valuable for market. July and August.



"Michigan's Greatest Nursery"



AUTUMN VARIETIES

CHENANGO STRAWBERRY. Rather large, oblong-conic, angular; striped and splashed with light crimson on whitish-yellow ground. Stem cavity, narrow and deep. Calyx, narrow. Flesh, white, very tender, with a pleasant, mild sub-acid flavor. Season, September to October.

GRAVENSTEIN. Large, greenish-yellow to orange-yellow, with stripes of light and dark red. Flesh, yellowish acid, aromatic, very good to best. Season, September to early November.

MAIDEN BLUSH. Large, flat; pale yellow, with red cheek; beautiful, tender and pleasant, but not highly flavored. Valuable for market. September and October.

***WEALTHY.** Origin, Minnesota. Season September to November. Fruit large, regular, smooth, light yellow with crimson stripes and splashes; flesh white, often stained with red, tender, very juicy, sprightly sub-acid with delicious aroma. Splendid dessert and cooking Apple. Market demand never filled.

LATE FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES

BALDWIN. Large, roundish; skin deep red; flesh juicy, crisp, sub-acid, good flavor. December to March.

CORTLAND. The young bearing habit of this fine new fall apple which is an improved late McIntosh has astonished growers everywhere. Uniform size, rich red coloring. Fine flavor and a good shipping and market variety. Trees are large, healthy and immensely productive.

DARK RED DELICIOUS. A Delicious Apple that has a dark red color all over making it one of the most attractive Apples for the market or home use.

DELICIOUS. Originated in Iowa. It is hardy, with strong branches capable of bearing large crops of fruit. The Apple is striped and marked with bright and dark red. This variety has a delightful flavor and is extremely valuable for either home or commercial orchard. It is a long keeping winter Apple with a season from December to May.

***DUCHESS, Oldenburg.** A large, beautiful Russian Apple, round, streaked red on yellow ground; tender, juicy, very acid. Fine for cooking. Bears early; productive. September.

GRIMES GOLDEN. Medium to large size, round, rich golden yellow, sprinkled with light gray dots; flesh crisp, tender, rich and juicy, sprightly. January to April.

JONATHAN. Medium, roundish; yellow, nearly covered with red; fine grained, tender, and finely flavored. November to April. Should not be planted in extreme North.

***MCINTOSH.** Origin, Ontario, Canada. Season December and January. A choice variety of the Fameuse type. Tree vigorous, with spreading head; a good annual bearer. Fruit above medium to large, highly perfumed; smooth, polished yellow, almost covered with brilliant solid crimson, a beautiful fruit; flesh snow-white, crisp, very tender, sprightly, aromatic, sub-acid; very good quality. One of the best market varieties.

NORTHERN SPY. Large, roundish, conical, often flattened, slightly ribbed; handsomely striped with red; flavor rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. Keeps through winter and late into spring.

***NORTHWESTERN GREENING.** Origin, Wisconsin. Season December to June. Tree a splendid, vigorous grower. Fruit large to very large; green, becoming yellowish green when ripe; flesh yellow, fine grained and firm; flavor a good sub-acid; very smooth and attractive, and taking a place second only to the Wealthy as an all around market Apple.



Gravenstein

ONTARIO. A large, beautifully colored apple of delightful flavor. Creamy yellow overlaid with deep, rich red. Flesh, tender, slightly aromatic, vinous, refreshing. Season, January to April.

RAMBO. Of medium size, oblate and smooth, streaked and marbled with dull, yellowish red on pale yellowish ground; large, whitish dots. Flesh, tender, rich, mild sub-acid. Fine flavored, often excellent. Late autumn and early winter.

ROME BEAUTY. Large, yellow and bright red; medium quality. December to March. Not very hardy in Wisconsin.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING. Origin, Rhode Island. Fruit large and handsome, smooth, dark green overspread with yellow. Flesh, tender, rich, rather acid, but highly flavored and excellent. Has long been popular in the Eastern States as both a dessert apple and for cooking. Tree long-lived, vigorous and spreading. A heavy, constant bearer. Season, November to March.

SNOW, Fameuse. Medium, deep crimson, flesh snowy white, tender, melting and delicious; tree vigorous with dark wood; a fine dessert fruit; valuable for market; does well in the North. November to January.

STAYMAN'S WINESAP. Medium to large, roundish oblong; bright red, occasionally streaked; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, with a rich, delicious flavor. Tree very vigorous. December to May.

STEELES or CANADA RED. A big red winter apple from Canada. Its origin and early history are unknown. With ordinary care it keeps well through the winter and spring until May. A big, solid apple of highest quality which commands high prices after all other apples are gone. It is an annual bearer, producing heavy crops of fruit year after year, even while young.

TOLMAN SWEET. Medium, pale whitish yellow; flesh white, fine grained; very hardy and productive. The best winter sweet apple for home and market. November to March.

WAGENER. Medium, oblate, obscurely ribbed. Shaded and indistinctly striped with pale red, and a full, deep red in the sun on warm yellow ground, often streaked with russet. Flesh, yellowish, fine grained, tender, compact, mild, sub-acid, aromatic. Excellent. Ripens through winter. Succeeds well in the West. An early bearer extensively planted as a "filler."



Baldwin

WINTER BANANA. October to April. Fruit large, smooth, golden yellow shaded bright red; flesh fine grained, slightly sub-acid and highly aromatic. An early and abundant bearer; tree very hardy.

YELLOW DELICIOUS. One of the finest yellow winter Apples. Golden yellow with firm, juicy, crisp flesh. A good keeper.

CRAB APPLES

The hardy and improved varieties of Crab Apples, some of which are of recent introduction and promise great excellence, supply a much needed want in the more northern portions of the United States and Canada, where little else in the line of fruit can be grown. And even in the more favored localities, where other fruits are grown in abundance, Crab Apples are every year becoming more esteemed and cultivated.

HYSLOP. Red, not striped; fruit large, roundish ovate, produced in clusters; color dark, rich red, covered with thick blue bloom; flesh inclined to yellow, sub-acid. Tree hardy and vigorous. November.

TRANSCENDENT. A beautiful variety of Siberian Crab. Red and yellow. August. Tree hard blighter.



Hyslop Crabapple



Pontiac's Choice Cherries

Cherries are one of the most dependable of fruits. They bear early and produce great crops each year. Every home owner, whether in city, village or country, can plant Cherries. Every housewife likes them for canning. They are most resistant to insects and diseases. Cherry trees can be used as ornamental trees as well as orchard trees.

HARDY VARIETIES

EARLY RICHMOND. Probably the most popular variety of the central states, where it is the hardest Cherry of its size. Exceedingly productive and very regular in bearing. The fruit is dark red, medium to large, and of a sprightly and characteristic flavor. Unsurpassed for pies, puddings, and other similar uses. June.

ENGLISH MORELLO. An old and popular variety. Tree rather dwarf and slender. Fruit large, dark red, nearly black; flesh tender, juicy, sprightly acid, rich. July.

MONTMORENCY. Large. Tree very hardy and heavy bearer; commences to fruit while young and is loaded annually with fine crops; fruit very large, fine flavor, shining red; valuable everywhere; a week later than Early Richmond; finest acid Cherry.

SOUR TYPES

BALDWIN. One of the best of the Morello type. Very large, and round. Color dark, yet almost transparent. Stem quite large, medium in length. Fruits usually in pairs. Flesh sub-acid and very good. Fruits early, is hardy and very productive.

MAY DUKE. A large, dark red cherry, with rich, juicy flesh. A superior and productive old sort that holds its own well against all newcomers. June.

OSTHEIM. A large, roundish distinctive cherry with one side compressed. Dark red and much darker when fully ripe. Flesh liver-colored, tender, juicy, sub-acid and very good. Early to late, ripening over a long period.



Early Richmond



Black Tartarian

SWEET TYPES

BING. This grand, sweet cherry originated in Oregon. We specialize on it and grow the tree for a "particular" trade. Flesh very solid. Flavor of the very highest quality. A fine shipper. Oregon growers are shipping them to England. It is perfectly hardy and very prolific in the Middle West.

BLACK TARTARIAN. Very large, color purplish black; flesh mild, sweet, jelly-like. Tree a vigorous grower and immense bearer. One of the most popular. Late June and early July.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Large, rich, light yellow with red cheek; juicy and sweet. Late June.

LA DETROIT. A large, black cherry. One of the newest sorts, introduced by Pontiac Nurseries. One of the best Sweet Cherries for Michigan planting. A good shipper and a heavy yielder.

NAPOLÉON. A beautiful cherry of large size. Pale yellow with red cheek. Flesh firm, juicy and sweet. One of the best for market and canning. Late.

SCHMIDT. Heavily clustered fruits of largest size, a deep crimson-black. Flesh tender, juicy and well-flavored. July.

WINDSOR. A splendid, large, liver-colored cherry that hangs a long time and rots but little. The flesh is remarkably firm and good. The tree is very hardy and fruitful. Exceedingly valuable for late market and home use. July.

YELLOW SPANISH. A large, pale yellow cherry with red cheek. Flesh firm, juicy and excellent. One of the best light colored cherries. Vigorous and productive. Late June.



Montmorency

*"It's not a home
until it's planted"*



Moorpark Apricot

Apricots

This fruit ripens after cherries and just before plums and peaches. The tree is as hardy as the peach and requires about the same cultivation. It ships well and commands a good price in the markets, and for drying and canning it has no superior. The Russian varieties are the most hardy, earliest and productive. They must be held back from early blossoming for mulching or shade, as spring frost is apt to destroy the flowers before they can set.

EARLY GOLDEN. Small roundish-oval. Pale orange, with smooth skin. Flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of the best quality. Freestone. Hardy and productive.

HARRIS. Large, oval. Bright yellow with red cheek. Flesh tender, sweet and good. Tree hardy and productive. Late July.

MOORPARK. One of the largest. Color, orange yellow with numerous dots. Flesh yellow, sweet, juicy and rich. Tree somewhat tender and inclined to ripen unevenly. August.

SUPERB, Russian. Medium, roundish-oval. Smooth, light salmon, with red or russet dots. Flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid and good. Tree perfectly hardy, and in productiveness it has no superior. Season, middle of July.

Mulberry

The Mulberry tree is valued as an ornamental shade, though not near the home or street, as the falling fruit is mussy and attracts insects. However the fruit is popular in some sections. If possible it should be planted in sandy loam. It requires little care and is of easy culture. The fruit is sprightly and refreshing, and a valuable addition to any fruit garden.

DOWNING. A beautiful tree called everbearing because it bears an abundant supply of sweet, refreshing fruit for several weeks. Berries are about 1½ inches long. Color, blue-black.

NEW AMERICAN. Equal to Downing in all respects, and a much hardier tree. A vigorous grower and very productive. Ripe from middle of June until September. Color, black.

RUSSIAN. A hardy, rapid-growing, timber tree of great value, especially in the West. Foliage very abundant and desirable for silk-worm culture. Fruit good size and produced in large quantities. Introduced into this country by the Mennonites.

Pears

They succeed best in a well drained clay soil. The list selected is reduced to such as have been tested and proved valuable. We recommend the Duchess as a dwarf variety.



Seckel Pear

BARTLETT. Large, buttery and melting, with very rich flavor. A vigorous and erect grower; bears young and abundantly. Middle of September.

BEURRE D'ANJOU (D. S.). October to January. A large greenish Pear shaded with russet-crimson. The flesh is highly flavored, rich and vinous; the tree very productive. For late fall and very early winter use, we have no better variety.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU. Very large, yellow and red. Flesh yellowish. Keeps solid a long time after gathering. Free grower and abundant bearer.

BOSC. Large, russet-yellow. Flesh, half melting, highly flavored and delicious. Tree a moderate grower, rather erect, and bears well. Season, September and October.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Very large; color yellowish green to full yellow when ripe; marbled with dull red in the sun; covered with small specks. Melting and rich; should be gathered early; tree vigorous. August and September.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME. Generally planted as a dwarf and is more valuable when so planted; very productive; fruit very large and somewhat irregular; color dull greenish yellow; of good flavor and very juicy. September to October.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Large, beautiful, melting, sweet. Very hardy and fruitful. September and October.

HOWELL. Large. Light waxen yellow with a fine red cheek. Flesh, rich, sweet and melting. Highly perfumed. Tree vigorous, hardy, and bears abundantly. One of the very best. Season, September and October.

KIEFFER. The tree has large, dark green, glossy leaves, and is of itself very ornamental. It is an early and very prolific bearer. The fruit is of good quality when thoroughly ripe. Valuable for table and market. October and December.

OAKLAND. New variety introduced by Pontiac Nurseries. Extremely hardy. Flesh firm and of the best quality. Fine for eating or canning.

SECKEL. The standard of excellence in the Pear; small but of the highest flavor. Tree a stout, slow, erect grower. September to October.

SHELDON. Large. Greenish-russet, with dull red cheek. Flesh a little coarse, melting, juicy and crisp. Highly perfumed. Tree vigorous and productive. October.

SOUVENIR DU CONGRES. Very large, rich and juicy, sugary and vinous. A fine dessert variety. Very prolific. Season, August and September.

VERMONT BEAUTY. Of medium size, roundish, yellow, heavily shaded with carmine. Flesh exceedingly fine, sweet and juicy. Tree a strong, healthy grower and bearer. October.

WORDEN-SECKEL. A seedling of the Seckel. Color, golden-yellow with bright crimson cheek. Flesh white, juicy, buttery, fine grained and melting. Tree very hardy and upright, vigorous grower.



Bartlett Pear



Hale Haven

Peaches

Peach trees are easily cultivated and their freedom from disease, the short time they take to come into bearing, and the immense demand for the fruit, makes them extremely profitable. Peaches are borne on wood of the previous season's growth, and this makes it absolutely essential to somewhat shear back the bearing trees each spring. Remove dead branches promptly also and let in light and air. Keep the tree in good shape and you will have splendid returns. To secure vigorous and fruitful trees, the ground must be well drained, kept clean and mellow, and the trees in thrifty growth. They cannot endure "sod mulch."

ADMIRAL DEWEY. A perfect freestone, of fine size, form and color, with delicious yellow flesh that is yet firm enough to ship well. The tree is a strong, hardy, symmetrical grower and produces well. The very best early yellow freestone. July.

BANNER. New variety, originating in Canada. Large, yellow freestone. Bears young. Productive. Ripens October first.

BEERS SMOCK. Medium to large, round. Creamy white with dark red blush. Flesh light yellow, tender and rich. Good quality. Freestone. A good commercial peach.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Very large. Skin white with red cheek. Flesh white and of excellent flavor. Trees rapid growers, very prolific and ripen with early Crawford.

CARMAN. A leader in the white flesh variety. Tender and juicy. Stone nearly free. Resembles Elberta in shape and ripens before Champion.

CHAMPION. Extremely large, handsome early variety. Creamy white with red cheek. Aug.

EARLY CRAWFORD. Large, roundish, bright yellow with red cheek. Flesh yellow, juicy and sweet. Quality good. Freestone. August and September.

ELBERTA. The great market peach of the Southwest. Usually perfectly hardy in the north, and is believed by many growers to be the best all around peach. Color, lemon-yellow with blush on sunny side. Flesh pale yellow, tender and juicy. Freestone. Tree vigorous. A good shipping peach. Midseason.

ENGLE'S MAMMOTH. Large, round, oval, with slight suture. Yellow with red cheek. Stone small and free. Flesh rich, sweet and juicy. One of the very best market sorts. Early September.

FITZGERALD. An improved Early Crawford, fully equal to it in size, quality and color. Bright yellow and of the best quality. Tree bears young, is productive and very hardy. Freestone. Early September.

GOLD DROP. Medium, golden-yellow, with red cheek in sun. Flesh yellow, juicy, rich and very good. Freestone. A valuable variety. Tree very hardy and productive. Ripens between Chili and Smock.

HALE HAVEN. This marvelous new peach is a cross between the famous J. H. Hale and South Haven and was introduced by the Michigan State Experimental Station. Large, beautifully colored, yellow flesh. Free stone. Ripening about two weeks before Elberta. Thrifty grower, good shipper, extremely hardy, heavy bearer of fine flavor. This variety will make you big money and should be included in every planting.

J. H. HALE. Large, yellow, freestone of excellent quality. An improvement over Elberta. Wonderful color and delicious flavor, though not a heavy bearer. Mid-September.

KALAMAZOO. Medium to large, oval. Yellow, striped with red and a thin bloom. Flesh yellow, red at pit, rich, vinous and of good quality. A valuable freestone.

LATE CRAWFORD. Large, roundish-oval, yellow with broad red cheeks. Flesh yellow with red at pit, melting, vinous and very good. Freestone. Late September.

NEW PROLIFIC. Yellow freestone of excellent quality. We consider it the best of the yellow sorts. Good shipper and canner. Very hardy and prolific. September.

PONTIAC. Originated from a seed planted by Mr. W. P. Livingston, of Detroit, Michigan, of whom we secured the original tree. A perfect freestone, large, yellow with red cheek; follows Early Crawford in ripening. Notwithstanding the severe and changeable winters of Detroit, the tree has borne heavy crops for years.

ROCHESTER. One of the best early yellow freestone peaches. A fine orchard variety rapidly coming into wide use. A Crawford strain preceding Early Crawford several days. Large with mottled red blush. Flesh yellow, stained with red at pit. Very good quality.

SMITH'S SEEDLINGS. Smith's Seedling No. 1 (early); Smith's Seedling No. 2 (mid-season); Smith's Seedling No. 3 (late). The fruit buds are encased in scales so thick and tough that they resist several degrees of cold more than other sorts. The flesh is so firm that they can be transported long distances without injury, enabling the grower to reach any market desired. They carry as well as apples. The fruit possesses an intense peachy flavor which fills the demand of the high-class trade in the big cities, thus commanding the highest prices. They are the money makers. Smith's Seedling No. 1 comes in one week before Early Crawford. Smith's Seedling No. 2 ripens between the two Crawfords, and Smith's Seedling No. 3 at the time of the late Crawford and overlapping it a few days. They come when the demand for peaches is greatest, both for dessert and canning. These peaches are very large and showy. The color is a rich, bloom yellow, with red blush on the sunny side. The pit is small, thus giving an increased thickness of flesh, and separates freely. Perfect freestone.

SOUTH HAVEN. This variety is the hardiest of all commercial peaches and extra fine for canning and table use. The fruit is large, round and uniform size, flesh is yellow and the skin a deep yellow with red cheek. It is a free stone and ripens from two to three weeks before Elberta. It is a good variety to plant with others to help pollenization.

YELLOW ST. JOHN. A superfine early yellow freestone, nearly as large as Crawford, as finely colored and of even better flavor. Its round, showy fruits always attract attention, and sell well. A fine dessert peach. Tree bears while still small, and abundantly afterward. August.

The New Peach "HARDEE"

The fruit is a yellow free-stone peach, having a thick skin, and in size, color, texture and juiciness of flesh, and general appearance resembling Elberta, except that it has a more prominent tip, and that it is more elongated than Elberta or other known varieties of peaches ripening at about the same time. It is distinguishable from the Elberta by being less plump. The suture is pronounced, there is a tendency to bulge more on one side than the other, and the apex is decidedly pointed. The fruit is a deep yellow color with a striking red cheek. The flesh is yellow. The flavor is distinct with a very decided peach taste.

The fruit's shipping and keeping qualities are good. It is a good all-purpose peach, having fine qualifications for dessert, cooking and canning. It is good for home use and it is also a good market peach.

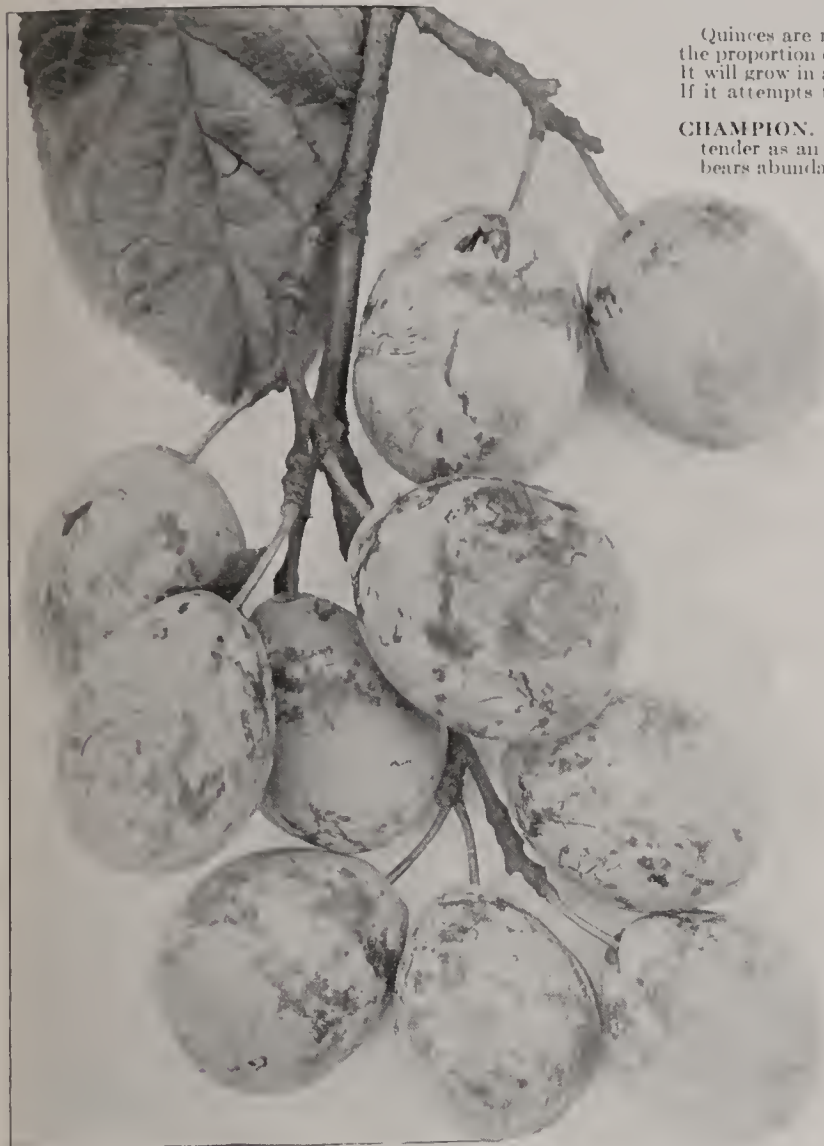
A delicious high quality yellow freestone peach with outstanding "bud" and "wood" hardness.

The ripening time in Northern Ohio, is about September 10th, ripening with and a little later than the Elberta.

The tree habit and vigor of growing in the orchard, is intermediate between Elberta and J. H. Hale.



Hardee Peach



German Prune

JAPANESE PLUMS

ABUNDANCE. One of the best Japanese plums. Medium size, rich, bright cherry red with distinct bloom and highly perfumed. Flesh, yellow, juicy, tender and excellent quality. Tree is a very rapid grower bearing when quite young. Yield abundantly. Vigorous and hardy. One of the earliest.

BURBANK. Medium to large. Orange-yellow, dotted and marbled with red. Flesh meaty, yellow, sweet and good. Valuable for canning and a good market plum. Hardest and most prolific of the Japanese varieties. Late June.

CHIEF PONTIAC. A new Japanese Plum introduced by **Pontiac Nurseries.** Large and juicy, with deep red cheek. Highly recommended for Northern planting.

WICKSON. Large, heart-shaped, deep maroon-red fruit. Flesh very firm, yellow, sub-acid, rich and good. A good shipping plum. Tree upright, but in some localities a shy bearer. Not always hardy.

EUROPEAN PLUMS

BRADSHAW. Very large, dark violet-red. Flesh yellowish-green, juicy and pleasant. Tree productive, an erect, vigorous grower. August.

GERMAN PRUNE. Fruit long, oval, small to medium; color blue; flesh greenish, slightly yellow; stone small, oval, pointed, very free; quality fair to good.

ITALIAN PRUNE. A fine, late plum, oval, purple. Flesh juicy and delicious. Freestone. Fine for drying. Tree free growing and very productive. September.

LOMBARD. Fruit oval, medium to large; color reddish violet with blue bloom; flesh yellow, firm, of fair quality; stone cling.

MONARCH. A large, dark purple freestone of delicious quality. Tree strong, upright and productive. Does not crack with rain. Season, late September.

REINE CLAUDE, Green Gage. Small, yellowish-green when mature. Flesh, pale green, melting, luscious and of the best quality. Considered the standard of excellence. Tree a moderate grower. Mid-August.

SHROPSHIRE. Flesh amber colored, juicy and spicy. One of the best for preserving. Damson type. Tree, hardy, vigorous and an abundant bearer. Late season.

YELLOW EGG. Fruit in shape like a goose egg; color creamy yellow when ripe; flesh yellow; quality fair. Season medium.

QUINCES

Quinces are much sought for canning, and there never seems to be enough. When put up in the proportion of one quart of quinces to four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. It will grow in any moist garden soil, which should be kept mellow by mulch and well enriched. If it attempts to bear too freely, the fruit should be thinned.

CHAMPION. Very large, handsome, greenish-yellow fruit of delicate flavor. Flesh cooks as tender as an apple, without hard spots. One of the most valuable and a beautiful tree that bears abundantly.

ORANGE. Large and roundish. Color, yellow with pinkish shades. Excellent quality. Tree a strong grower with dark foliage. Bears early.



Luscious Plums

Pontiac's Plums have kept pace with the remarkable developments that have marked the production of new plums in recent years. We can now say, conservatively, that we now offer to our patrons plums that are at least the equivalent of any of the California varieties. Frankly, many of them are superior. Plums are easily raised. Many varieties bear while very young, often the next year after planting. The fruit naturally finds a ready market as well as the usual home uses. Plum trees should be planted in groups of several varieties for the best results and they should be sprayed at least twice a season. The following varieties have been selected with care and are recommended with the assurance that they will give thorough satisfaction.



Burbank



Small Fruits

GRAPES

Let Pontiac's Juicy Grapes tempt every home gardener because they require surprisingly little cultivation and the abundant returns are ever welcome. A proper selection will result in grapes on the family table several months of the year. They can be trained over fences, trellises or doorways and thus be ornamental as well as edible. Grown for market, they can be planted on hillsides that are not suited for other crops. In all cases, however, they should have a free exposure of sun and air.

AGAWAM. Dark red. Bunch large, compact, shouldered. Berry large. Flesh tender, juicy vinous and good quality. Later than Concord.

BRIGHTON (Red). Bunch medium to large; quite compact; flesh rich, sweet and best quality; color dark crimson of brownish red; vine vigorous and hardy.

CACO. A new variety originating in Delaware and widely heralded as the very best red Grape known. Its name is a combination of Catawba and Concord, from the two standard sorts it was derived. The vines are strong and vigorous, as yet untouched by disease of any kind. The fruit is very large and handsome, complete bunches; in color a rich wine-red over amber. Exceptionally early bearing, usually showing several good sized bunches the second year. Its flavor is luscious, sweet, delightful, distinctive.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY (Black). A very strong, vigorous, hardy vine, with thick, healthy, mildew-resisting foliage and self-fertilizing blossoms, always sets its fruit well, and bears abundantly.

CATAWBA. One of the longest keeping grapes. The bunch and berries are good size and red in color.

CONCORD (Black). Too well known to need description; is considered by many to be the best all around Grape grown. Is extremely hardy, vigorous and productive; bunches large, compact.

DELAWARE (Red). One of the best red Grapes; bunch small and compact; berry small, round, beautiful light red; flesh rich, sweet and delicious; best quality. A good market Grape.

FREDONIA. A new introduction that gives promise of being the earliest good black Grape. It ripens its fruit two weeks earlier than Worden. The vine is vigorous, hardy and productive. The bunches of fruit are medium in size, cylindrical and compact, the berries are large, round and persistent, the skin is thick and strong, the flesh is juicy, solid but tender, and the quality very good. Fredonia stands alone as an early black Grape.

MOORE'S EARLY (Black). Bunch large, berry round with a heavy blue bloom; quality considered better than Concord; hardy and prolific; a good market berry; ripens about two weeks before Concord.

NIAGARA. The vine is a strong grower, healthy and prolific; bunches large, uniform and compact; berry large, skin greenish white, slightly ambered in the sun; quality good. Ripens with Concord. Skin tough, making it a good shipper and market Grape.

PORTLAND (White). Ripens earlier than any known Grape. Berries are very large and have a beautiful yellowish color. Quality is excellent. Vines are extremely hardy and productive.

WORDEN (Black). Said to be a seedling of Concord, and is a slight improvement on that variety; ripens a few days earlier; bunch large and compact.



Caco Grape



Fairfax Strawberry



Blowers Blackberry

THE PONTIAC NURSERY COMPANY

High Grade Nursery Products

ROMEO - MICHIGAN

MEMBERS OF

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

MICHIGAN ASSOCIATION OF NURSERYMEN

Dear Sir or Madam:

In reply to your recent inquiry for our catalogue, we are very pleased to forward our latest issue with the hope that you will find the catalogue useful in explaining the best varieties adapted to Michigan planting.

This catalogue is a manual of valuable information. It tells what, when and where to plant, and illustrates many of the newer and better varieties in colors. We have endeavored to describe these varieties in plain language and in a manner that will enable you to determine their size, shape and color when they come into bloom and bearing.

We list no prices in our catalogue. We cordially invite you to select such items as interest you and we will be very glad to quote special prices by return mail.

Most of our business comes through our landscape department and our sales force which is comprised of Landscape Architects, expert Fruit Men, and others who can and will be very glad to assist you in your landscape problems, in the selection of your Fruits, or in connection with any planting which you contemplate.

It may be possible that we have a representative in your locality at the present time or one of our landscape men may be planning a trip into your territory, and if so, we would be very glad to have him contact you, without any obligation to yourself, and give you whatever assistance and suggestions he may be able to offer.

We solicit your patronage and cordially invite you to visit our Nurseries at Romeo and Pontiac, Michigan. A letter or a telephone call to our General Offices at Romeo will bring further information and we will be glad to assist you.

Thanking you for your inquiry and hoping to be of further service, we beg to remain,

Yours very truly,

THE PONTIAC NURSERY COMPANY

Romeo, Michigan

BJM:HR

"IT'S NOT A HOME UNTIL IT'S PLANTED"



"Michigan's Greatest Nursery"

Currants

The Currant is one of the most valued of the small fruits. Being very hardy, they do not winter-kill and are easy to cultivate, requiring little care. They can be grown in any garden soil, and they like a little shade. Give good cultivation and plenty of manure. Thin out in the center and do not have more than four or five bearing canes at a time. After the bush is four or five years old, remove one of the old canes each year and leave one of the strongest new sprouts.

CHERRY. Bush vigorous, stocky and compact; cluster rather short, fruit medium large; color bright red; very thin skin; juicy and fine flavor; one of the most productive.

DIPLOMA. A new variety that is proving very satisfactory. The fruit is as large or larger than the Perfection. Plant is a splendid grower and produces a good crop of large, red, good quality fruit.

FAY'S PROLIFIC. A cross between Cherry and Victoria. One of the most popular of the red currants, and immensely prolific.

PERFECTION. A cross between Fay's Prolific and White Grape, combining the best qualities of both. Berry bright red and large. The clusters average longer and the size of berry is maintained to the end of bunch. In quality it is said to be superior to anything in the market today, being of a rich, mild sub-acid flavor with plenty of pulp and few seeds.

WHITE GRAPE. Bush vigorous, somewhat spreading, productive, clusters long; berries large; of very attractive color, mild flavor and good quality; a good table variety.

WILDER. A remarkable variety. One of the best grown. Very productive; bunches and berries large; splendid quality. Should be largely planted for home and commercial purposes.

Gooseberries

The Gooseberry, like the Currant, is a favorite in the northern fruit garden. Gooseberries are grown with but very little care. All they require is some attention to fertilizing and cultivation, with an occasional spraying.

DOWNING. Large and handsome, pale green berry; of splendid quality for dessert or cooking. Bush vigorous and exceedingly productive. An excellent sort for family use and most profitable for market.

HOUGHTON. Medium size, pale red, sweet and juicy. A vigorous grower, abundant bearer and free from mildew.

RED JACKET (Josselyn). Bush is very hardy; clean healthy foliage; vigorous and entirely free from mildew. Fruit large, smooth, red and of first class flavor and quality.

Raspberries

The king of the small fruits, a fruit that should be planted by almost everyone, essential in the small lot, and decidedly profitable for the commercial grower. Delicious when eaten raw and a favorite for canning and preserves.

Raspberries should be planted in rows five to six feet apart and about four feet apart in the row. A good loam soil is generally the best soil in which to plant them. The ground should be kept well cultivated and free from weeds. Most of the suckers should be kept cut out and old canes should be removed immediately after the bearing season.

CHIEF. Originated at the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. A seedling of the Latham Raspberry. The plant is extremely vigorous and productive. The foliage is heavy and very resistant to the mildew disease. The fruit matures at the same season as the King and a week earlier than Latham. The berries are medium in size, equaling the King, but a little smaller than Latham. They are rich in quality, of an attractive red color, and are exceptionally firm, making it a promising shipping berry.

COLUMBIAN (Purple). It is a most vigorous grower, canes 10 to 16 feet in length and often over an inch in diameter; fruit very large; color dark red bordering on purple; adhere firmly to the stem; seeds small, has a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry. For canning purposes it is much superior to any other.

CUMBERLAND (Black). "The Business Blackcap." It is of wonderful productiveness, producing regularly and uniformly very large crops. In size the fruit is simply enormous; far surpassing any other variety. The berries run seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter.

CUTHBERT (Red). A strong grower and very productive; large, bright red, fruit firm, of good quality. Season medium to late; a good one for market or home use.

KING (Red). Berries large and attractive, bright red in color and of good flavor. Ripens with the earliest and is firm enough to ship well. Very hardy.

LATHAM. Color a rich dark red, is juicy and has a flavor of the highest quality. Starts bearing about midseason and ripens over a long period. A very heavy bearer. The best commercial variety. The stock which we offer originally came from the originator so we can supply our customers with the genuine Latham. **The Raspberry that has no equal for the North.**

NEUBURGH. Introduced by the New York Experimental Station a year or so ago and all indications are that it will become the leading red raspberry. It has proven immune from mosaic. Fruit very large firm and yields 30% greater than Latham. It is extremely hardy. Ripens a few days ahead of Latham.

PLUM FARMER (Black). One of the newer varieties of blackcaps. A vigorous grower and hardy. The fruit is large like the Cumberland but in appearance it has a grayish cast like the Gregg. It is earlier than either Cumberland or Gregg.

ST. REGIS (Red). This everbearing red Raspberry bears the first season. The berries are large and beautiful and full flavored to the very last.

BLACKBERRIES

The Blackberry is a native fruit in all the northern states. The following cultivated varieties are recommended.

BLOWERS. Fruit large, and a strong, productive grower. A promising new variety.

EARLY HARVEST. Berry medium size, good quality and very prolific. Firm and attractive in appearance. A good market sort. One of the earliest.

ELDORADO. The berries are large, coal black, flavor sweet and melting and have no hard core. Very firm and therefore an excellent market variety.

SNYDER. Medium size; no hard, sour core, hardy, enormously productive. Ripens in good season.

DEWBERRIES

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. A variety of the low-bush or running Blackberry, ripening before black raspberries are gone. Fruit large, jet black, and very showy.

TENDER ASPARAGUS

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL. An old standard sort. First class quality. Tender and highly flavored. Valuable in both the market and garden.

WASHINGTON. A rust-resistant pedigree Asparagus. As a standard variety for the production of fancy Asparagus for the home or market, it stands ahead of all others in size, vigor, tenderness, quality and rust-resistance.



Chief Red Raspberry

Strawberries

AROMA (Per.). Fruit very large, roundish conical, rarely misshapen, glossy red, of excellent quality and produced in abundance. Late.

BLAKEMORE (Per.). A new early variety introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture. The berries are much firmer than Premier, and ripen a week earlier. This makes it a very fine early market berry. The berries are bright shiny red, firm and well flavored. The plants make plenty of runners so you are sure of getting a good fruiting bed. This variety shows real promise and should be planted more generally.

DORSETT. A new bisexual variety, producing loads of huge brilliant red berries of wonderful flavor. The yield is tremendous, the fruit is firm and it is recommended for both home and market use.

FAIRFAX. Another new bisexual variety, early like Dorsett, producing very large and firm red berries of rich sweet flavor. One of the finest eating berries. Dorsett and Fairfax will replace many of the older varieties.

PREMIER (Per.). A prize winner and money maker. A strong growing, early variety adapted to all soils and climates. A bed of this variety should prove exceptionally satisfactory.

SENATOR DUNLAP (Per.). A variety of great merit, and much admired. Fruit of large size, regular and attractive in form, deep red in color, firm and excellent in quality; season early and continues in bearing nearly a month.

FALL OR EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

GEM. The mighty new everbearing (bisexual) developed in Michigan that ranks high above all other everbearing varieties. Plants are healthy, hardy, drought resistant and start fruiting three months after plants are set. Berries are firm and solid, beautiful color and shape and retain their bright color long after picking. Excellent flavor.

MASTODON. The berries are uniform and large to the end of the season instead of running small. The yields of fruit increase from July to October. They bear large crops in the summer and fall after planting and also the following spring. Berries are firm and stand handling. The large crowns send out numerous strong fruiting stems supporting as many as 30 berries on each. Runners make good fruiting row. The blossoms are perfect and bear when planted alone.

PROGRESSIVE (Per.). A good plant maker, strong, with healthy foliage. Bears a crop the same season set. Fruit large, sweet and of the choicest flavor.

RHUBARB

A valuable early Spring vegetable, the use of which is universal. The following are the best varieties now in cultivation.

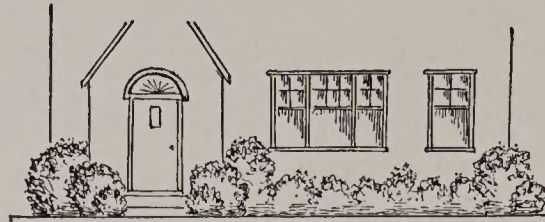
LINNAEUS. One of the oldest and best known varieties; vigorous and productive

WATERLOO. A fine flavored, tender, red variety.

VICTORIA. Very large. Beautiful color. Quality good. Valuable for market. Early.



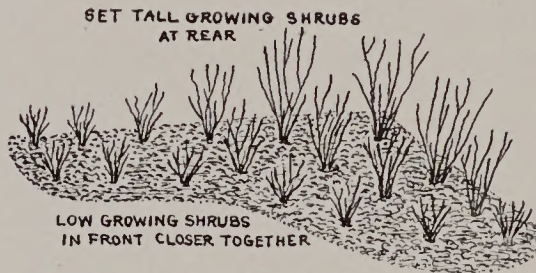
How to Plant and Prune



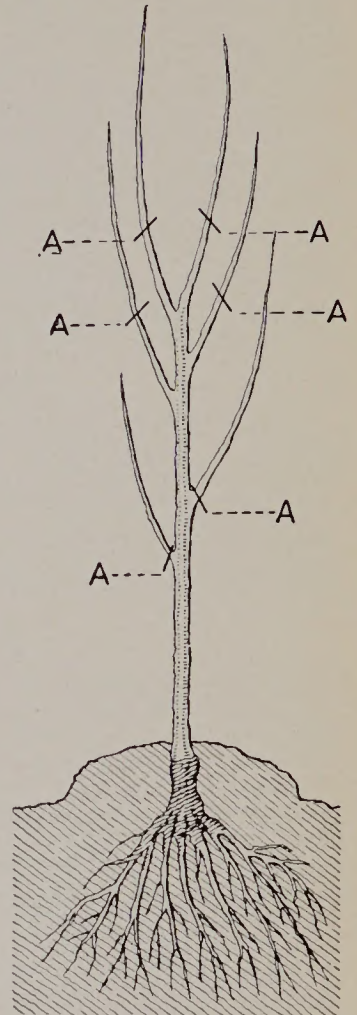
GROUP TALL GROWING SHRUBS AT ENTRANCES AND CORNERS
DWARF VARIETIES IN FRONT AND UNDER WINDOWS

How to Plant Shrubs

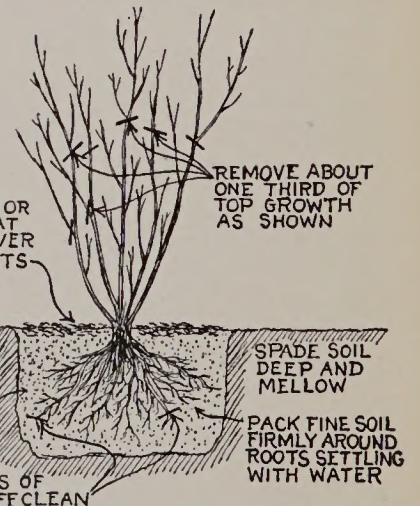
Proper planting, pruning, and watering are essential to the success of nursery stock. The ground should be plowed or spaded deeply. Holes should be large enough so the roots can be spread out without crowding. Lots of water should be used. Roots should be pruned so there are plenty of fresh ends to come in contact with the soil. Soil should be packed firmly around roots so there are no air spaces and so roots are in tight contact with the soil.



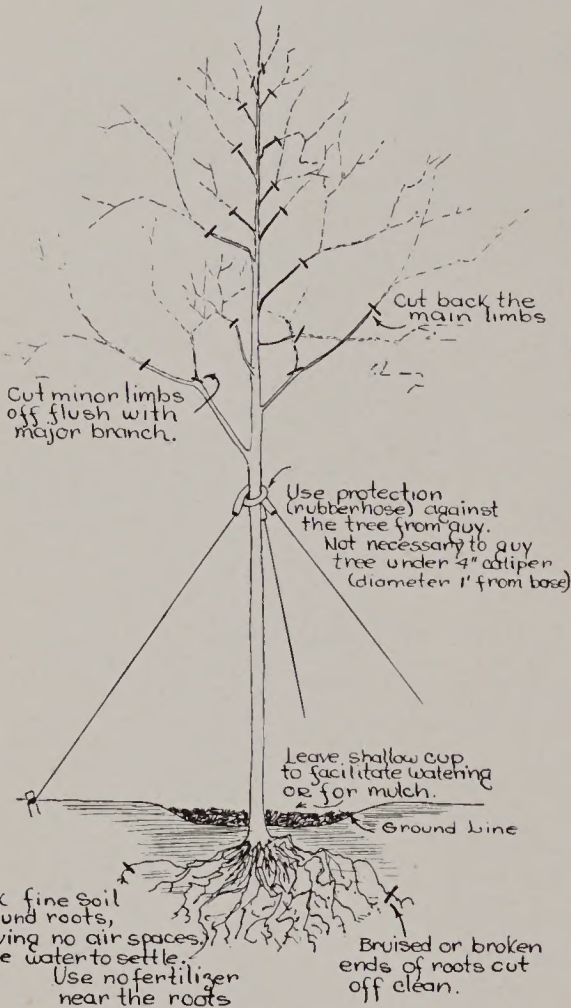
How to Plant Shrubs



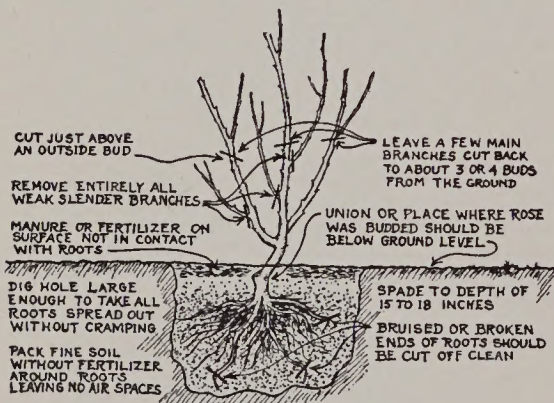
Planting and Pruning Fruit Trees



How to Plant Shrubs



PLANTING & PRUNING OF TREES.



Planting and Pruning Roses

PRUNING: Part of the top of the bush or tree must be pruned at time of planting so as to reduce the amount of top the roots have to supply with water while they are getting established. See illustrations.

WATERING: Surface sprinkling does very little good. Take nozzle off hose and let water run around plant until ground is thoroughly soaked for a depth of 12 to 18 inches. Never let ground dry out.

MULCH: A mulch of hay, leaves, grass clippings, etc., around the base of the plant is very beneficial and helps to conserve moisture.

FERTILIZER: Should be placed on top of the ground and worked in with a hoe. Never put fresh manure in the hole, for if it comes in contact with the roots it will burn and kill them.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE

2 feet each way.....	10,890	15 feet each way.....	194
3 feet each way.....	4,840	18 feet each way.....	135
4 feet each way.....	2,723	20 feet each way.....	110
5 feet each way.....	1,742	25 feet each way.....	70
6 feet each way.....	1,210	30 feet each way.....	48
8 feet each way.....	680	33 feet each way.....	40
10 feet each way.....	430	40 feet each way.....	28
12 feet each way.....	302		

RULE. Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of trees.

SUITABLE DISTANCES FOR PLANTING IN MICHIGAN

Apples, Standard.....	20 to 30 feet
Pears, Standard.....	16 to 20 feet
Pears, Dwarf.....	12 to 15 feet
Cherries.....	16 to 20 feet
Plums.....	16 to 18 feet
Peaches and Apricots.....	16 to 18 feet
Currants and Gooseberries.....	4 to 6 feet
Grapes.....	8 to 10 feet
Raspberries and Blackberries.....	4 to 6 feet
Strawberries.....	1½ by 3 to 3½ feet

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